

stitution for electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution No. 3 of the State of South Dakota, in accord with President Roosevelt's effort to secure equitable rates of railway transportation charges—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Alfred Johnson et al., for an amendment to the free-alcohol law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of H. A. Butler, of West Franklin, Me., favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Typographical Union No. 515, of Iowa City, Iowa, for the copyright bill (H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York City, for a new post-office on the site of the terminal of the Pennsylvania Railway in New York City (previously referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads)—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Petition of citizens of Whitley County, Ky., for increase of pay of the Army as per bill H. R. 23109—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellsworth Haggard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLOYD: Papers to accompany bill H. R. 23988—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, of St. Louis, favoring bill H. R. 23017—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for an appropriation for a deep waterway from Chicago to St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary J. Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York City, for an appropriation for a new post-office building in New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of the Providence Gas Burner Company, against the passage of the bill H. R. 23825, to protect the rights of owners of letters patent—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. KELIHER: Petition of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, for \$50,000 to investigate the water resources of the United States—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for the bill S. 4953 (forest reserves)—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of soldiers and citizens of Winfield, Iowa, favoring the service pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Hezekiah Camp, heir of Ira Camp—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for an appropriation for a deep waterway between Chicago and St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of the National Board of Trade, favoring reciprocity—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN: House joint resolution of South Dakota, for an amendment to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Petition of the Southern Brokerage and other firms and individuals, for legislation to secure reciprocal demurrage in railway transportation—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of the Woman's Temperance Union of Williamson, N. Y., and Mrs. C. Goodroe, of Waterloo, N. Y., for the Littlefield bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUJO: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Halcott T. Burges and the heirs of John Schwartzburg—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, for the copyright bills (S. 6330 and H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SCROGGY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph N. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHARTEL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Willis M. Allman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of August Stengquist et al., for an amendment to the free-alcohol bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Paper to accompany bill for

relief of Henry E. Schoppmeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Joshua Hendrickson and Charles H. Rowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, for the copyright bills (S. 6330 and H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Colonel Croasdale Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, of Reigelsville, Pa., against abolition of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WEBB: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William R. Watts (previously referred to the Committee on Pensions)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 9, 1907.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. HALE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

AGRICULTURAL BANK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a cablegram from the president of the Economic Association of the Philippines expressing his approval of the action taken by Congress relative to the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines; which was ordered to lie on the table.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all the appointments and regulations made with his approval under the present denatured-alcohol law; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 1st instant, a copy of all rules and regulations governing the Department of Commerce and Labor in its various branches; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table.

CHARLES S. HANKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, stating, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, that no person by the name of Charles S. Hanks has ever been employed by the Attorney-General in any capacity and that no payment has been made to him by the Department of Justice; which was ordered to lie on the table.

FINDINGS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of The Trustees of Stony Creek Presbyterian Church, of McPhersonville, S. C., v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] to read the Farewell Address of George Washington on the 22d instant.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. ALLISON presented the credentials of JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER, chosen by the legislature of the State of Iowa a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. HEYBURN presented the credentials of William E. Borah, chosen by the legislature of the State of Idaho a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3593) granting an honorable discharge to Joseph P. W. R. Ross, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also returned to the Senate, in accordance with its request, the bill (H. R. 24928) authorizing the construction of a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, by the Benton Water Company.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

- H. R. 526. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Cole;
- H. R. 560. An act granting an increase of pension to Wilson M. Holmes;
- H. R. 561. An act granting an increase of pension to Giles Townsend;
- H. R. 654. An act granting an increase of pension to Amos J. Loranger;
- H. R. 1171. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred Nichols;
- H. R. 1223. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jarvis;
- H. R. 1232. An act granting an increase of pension to John V. Buskirk;
- H. R. 1242. An act granting an increase of pension to Luke Reynolds;
- H. R. 1377. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Dallman;
- H. R. 1474. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Fisher;
- H. R. 1556. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan Wigley;
- H. R. 1574. An act granting an increase of pension to Franklin Sampson;
- H. R. 1665. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick E. Hayward;
- H. R. 1728. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Vance;
- H. R. 1767. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Marcum;
- H. R. 1838. An act granting an increase of pension to Asa J. Clothier;
- H. R. 1851. An act granting an increase of pension to Ralph D. Parsons;
- H. R. 1890. An act granting an increase of pension to Adam Leak;
- H. R. 2064. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan;
- H. R. 2270. An act granting an increase of pension to John Lehn;
- H. R. 2324. An act granting a pension to Christina Vetter;
- H. R. 2821. An act granting an increase of pension to Turner J. Preble;
- H. R. 2905. An act granting an increase of pension to Burr Clark;
- H. R. 2975. An act granting a pension to Kate B. Wheeler;
- H. R. 3239. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Stewart;
- H. R. 3356. An act to correct the military record of Timothy Lyons;
- H. R. 3785. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Wagner;
- H. R. 4150. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. McGinis;
- H. R. 4553. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Wilkins;
- H. R. 4757. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Willis;
- H. R. 5029. An act granting an increase of pension to Beverly W. Sullivan;
- H. R. 5050. An act granting an increase of pension to Ephraim M. Boltz;
- H. R. 5162. An act granting an increase of pension to James F. Travis;
- H. R. 5202. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennie R. Hunt;
- H. R. 5388. An act granting an increase of pension to Silas Garrison;
- H. R. 5497. An act granting a pension to Cora Allie Booth;
- H. R. 5627. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. L. Hargis;
- H. R. 5634. An act granting an increase of pension to John Redding;
- H. R. 5774. An act granting a pension to Cornelia Mitchell;
- H. R. 5800. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Maddocks;
- H. R. 5926. An act granting a pension to Sarah C. Pitman;
- H. R. 6206. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen J. Henning;
- H. R. 6237. An act granting an increase of pension to David Bethurum;
- H. R. 6353. An act granting an increase of pension to John Shobert;
- H. R. 6767. An act granting an increase of pension to Hobart P. Sweet;
- H. R. 7242. An act granting an increase of pension to Marcus Davis;
- H. R. 7255. An act granting a pension to Christopher Horn;
- H. R. 7374. An act granting an increase of pension to Elijah C. Adolotte;
- H. R. 7554. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Cramer;
- H. R. 7565. An act granting an increase of pension to Orville Dickinson;
- H. R. 7578. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Hoskins;
- H. R. 7634. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha G. Matlack;
- H. R. 8408. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Prost;
- H. R. 8503. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. May;
- H. R. 8682. An act granting an increase of pension to James P. Bledsoe;
- H. R. 8770. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Burgess;
- H. R. 8775. An act granting an increase of pension to Carrie Diefenbach;
- H. R. 8785. An act granting an increase of pension to John Finch;
- H. R. 9256. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Sanford;
- H. R. 9445. An act granting a pension to Ida E. G. Pierce;
- H. R. 9448. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Hockley;
- H. R. 9611. An act granting a pension to Robert N. Marshall;
- H. R. 9664. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin C. Durfey;
- H. R. 9785. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Lyon;
- H. R. 9850. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Williams;
- H. R. 10023. An act granting a pension to Martha J. Lewis;
- H. R. 10164. An act granting a pension to Emma L. Beatty;
- H. R. 10212. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Arnold;
- H. R. 10241. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Parish;
- H. R. 10287. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Morgan;
- H. R. 10301. An act granting an increase of pension to George N. Beymer;
- H. R. 10430. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ledgerwood;
- H. R. 10431. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Keniston;
- H. R. 10574. An act granting a pension to Edward W. Hoban;
- H. R. 10739. An act granting an increase of pension to N. Delmont McReynolds;
- H. R. 10889. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Garrison;
- H. R. 10935. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Boone;
- H. R. 11198. An act granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Sandusky;
- H. R. 11285. An act granting an increase of pension to William Kirkpatrick;
- H. R. 11401. An act granting an increase of pension to William Kling;
- H. R. 11621. An act granting an increase of pension to Hollis Smith;
- H. R. 11845. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Clark;
- H. R. 11848. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. York;
- H. R. 11995. An act granting an increase of pension to Wesley Layton;
- H. R. 12240. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Ackerly;
- H. R. 12344. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Sproul;

H. R. 12346. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham D. Stouffer;
 H. R. 12349. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar M. Barber;
 H. R. 12353. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Little;
 H. R. 12563. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew L. Hook;
 H. R. 12580. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Youtt;
 H. R. 12631. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Leslie;
 H. R. 12969. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Buck;
 H. R. 13012. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Cole;
 H. R. 13133. An act granting an increase of pension to Gilbert W. Clark;
 H. R. 13163. An act granting a pension to Riddle Blackwell;
 H. R. 13200. An act granting a pension to Charles M. Stebbins;
 H. R. 13334. An act granting an increase of pension to Erastus A. Doe;
 H. R. 13810. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham J. Simmons;
 H. R. 13816. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas McPeck;
 H. R. 13963. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Turner;
 H. R. 14104. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Brown;
 H. R. 14228. An act granting an increase of pension to Abram Nussbaum;
 H. R. 14244. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin R. Phillips;
 H. R. 14322. An act granting a pension to Abbie L. Hanford;
 H. R. 14361. An act granting an honorable discharge to David Harrington;
 H. R. 14779. An act granting an increase of pension to Willard Wheeler;
 H. R. 15197. An act to correct the military record of Arthur W. White;
 H. R. 15241. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel De Haven;
 H. R. 15320. An act to remove charge of desertion standing against Peter Parsch;
 H. R. 15452. An act granting an increase of pension to Solomon Stanfield;
 H. R. 15492. An act granting a pension to William L. Tyler;
 H. R. 15543. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Maynard;
 H. R. 15688. An act granting an increase of pension to Esther C. Kelly;
 H. R. 15779. An act granting a pension to Margaret A. Jordan;
 H. R. 15879. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Salat;
 H. R. 16192. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Reed;
 H. R. 16221. An act granting an increase of pension to Job Clark;
 H. R. 16261. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Bare;
 H. R. 16343. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis D. Matheny;
 H. R. 16439. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Bogan;
 H. R. 16607. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Denny;
 H. R. 16608. An act granting an increase of pension to Catharine McNamee;
 H. R. 16687. An act granting an increase of pension to Jefferson G. Turner;
 H. R. 16718. An act granting an increase of pension to James Miltimore;
 H. R. 16819. An act granting a pension to John V. Sumner;
 H. R. 16834. An act granting an increase of pension to Allan S. Rose;
 H. R. 16839. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Johnson;
 H. R. 16905. An act granting a pension to Anna E. Marble;
 H. R. 16925. An act granting a pension to Johanne Lange;
 H. R. 16939. An act granting an increase of pension to Patterson Reese;
 H. R. 17002. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Deater;

H. R. 17011. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Brown;
 H. R. 17091. An act granting an increase of pension to George Myers;
 H. R. 17245. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bateman;
 H. R. 17307. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Baker;
 H. R. 17394. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Boggs;
 H. R. 17655. An act granting an increase of pension to Fritz Dittmann;
 H. R. 17814. An act granting an increase of pension to Simon E. Chamberlin;
 H. R. 17956. An act granting an increase of pension to John Shinolt;
 H. R. 18040. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Akin;
 H. R. 18110. An act granting an increase of pension to Asail Brown;
 H. R. 18396. An act granting an increase of pension to John Nix;
 H. R. 18515. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin Johnson;
 H. R. 18518. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Wertman;
 H. R. 18519. An act granting a pension to Benjamin W. McCray;
 H. R. 18556. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. De Bruler;
 H. R. 18571. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann O'Neil;
 H. R. 18604. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Luman;
 H. R. 18653. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Limbird;
 H. R. 18814. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis G. Knapp;
 H. R. 18831. An act granting an increase of pension to James R. Wilson;
 H. R. 18874. An act granting a pension to Nannie T. Johnson;
 H. R. 18993. An act granting an increase of pension to James Shaw;
 H. R. 19065. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Rodenberger;
 H. R. 19069. An act granting an increase of pension to Cornelius A. Willis;
 H. R. 19079. An act granting a pension to Phoebe Templeton;
 H. R. 19106. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Epperson;
 H. R. 19125. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary W. Humphreys;
 H. R. 19239. An act granting a pension to Salome Jane Marland;
 H. R. 19291. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Bachman;
 H. R. 19421. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Hodges;
 H. R. 19580. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane Williamson;
 H. R. 19594. An act granting an increase of pension to Hosea Hudson;
 H. R. 19599. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Large;
 H. R. 19658. An act granting an increase of pension to Ary S. Bennett;
 H. R. 19739. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Miner;
 H. R. 19794. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Jewett;
 H. R. 19932. An act for the relief of John Lavine;
 H. R. 19937. An act granting an increase of pension to Mildred L. Allee;
 H. R. 20003. An act granting an increase of pension to William Yahn;
 H. R. 20004. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Perkins;
 H. R. 20057. An act granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Marsh;
 H. R. 20062. An act granting an increase of pension to Philip Lape;
 H. R. 20082. An act granting an increase of pension to William Van Alst;
 H. R. 20148. An act granting a pension to Flora Fenzl;

- H. R. 20155. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Weiss, alias Louis Weiss;
H. R. 20170. An act granting an increase of pension to Matthias Mannes;
H. R. 20183. An act granting an increase of pension to Catherine Way;
H. R. 20217. An act granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Kunkle;
H. R. 20223. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Clendening;
H. R. 20270. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Dunn;
H. R. 20299. An act granting an increase of pension to Lizzie E. Enright;
H. R. 20352. An act granting a pension to Martha Stevens;
H. R. 20414. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert Launt;
H. R. 20588. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas S. Cantine;
H. R. 20590. An act granting an increase of pension to Hannah O. Reynolds;
H. R. 20622. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shoener;
H. R. 20718. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie B. Whitcomb;
H. R. 20840. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Lord;
H. R. 20886. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Bell;
H. R. 20890. An act granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Doughty;
H. R. 20952. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Howe;
H. R. 20954. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry McDevitt;
H. R. 20956. An act granting an increase of pension to James Kenney;
H. R. 20959. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Dickey;
H. R. 20961. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Fogg;
H. R. 20963. An act granting an increase of pension to Rianzo M. Norton;
H. R. 20972. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Rothrock;
H. R. 20999. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Simmons;
H. R. 21038. An act granting a pension to Lucy A. Gaylord;
H. R. 21040. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella C. Washburn;
H. R. 21052. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund A. Locker;
H. R. 21055. An act granting an increase of pension to Archibald Bates;
H. R. 21073. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Harmon;
H. R. 21085. An act granting an increase of pension to Anthony Patterson;
H. R. 21130. An act granting a pension to Margaret McNally;
H. R. 21131. An act granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Shea;
H. R. 21141. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. Castor, alias George E. Coster;
H. R. 21204. An act to amend section 4446 of the Revised Statutes to license masters, mates, engineers, and pilots;
H. R. 21244. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Eldred;
H. R. 21262. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Adams;
H. R. 21267. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Clark;
H. R. 21284. An act granting an increase of pension to William Earnest;
H. R. 21306. An act granting an increase of pension to James Pool;
H. R. 21336. An act granting an increase of pension to Herman Hoffmeister;
H. R. 21337. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Barrows;
H. R. 21342. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Parker;
H. R. 21348. An act granting an increase of pension to William Seymour Alden;
H. R. 21352. An act granting a pension to Hester A. Parrish;
H. R. 21413. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Platt;
H. R. 21415. An act granting an increase of pension to Caspar W. Tyler;
H. R. 21430. An act granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Foster;
H. R. 21447. An act granting a pension to William W. Sparks;
H. R. 21525. An act granting an increase of pension to John Short;
H. R. 21559. An act granting an increase of pension to William Ivers;
H. R. 21562. An act granting an increase of pension to Valentine Goebel;
H. R. 21608. An act granting an increase of pension to Louis Green;
H. R. 21639. An act granting a pension to Nannie E. Hays;
H. R. 21659. An act granting an increase of pension to Rosa Sevin;
H. R. 21711. An act granting an increase of pension to Thor Nelson;
H. R. 21721. An act granting a pension to John R. Kissinger;
H. R. 21734. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. H. Shanks;
H. R. 21746. An act granting an increase of pension to William N. Carlisle;
H. R. 21784. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hall;
H. R. 21788. An act granting an increase of pension to Satina A. Waymer;
H. R. 21818. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hardesty;
H. R. 21827. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis Murray;
H. R. 21857. An act to correct the military record of Jacob Rockwell;
H. R. 21899. An act granting an increase of pension to Catharine Koch;
H. R. 21910. An act granting a pension to Emil S. Weisse;
H. R. 21911. An act granting an increase of pension to George Newton;
H. R. 21914. An act granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Pahl;
H. R. 21974. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Lowell;
H. R. 21983. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Pusey;
H. R. 22041. An act granting a pension to John P. Walker;
H. R. 22055. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria Lorch;
H. R. 22063. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace F. Packard;
H. R. 22086. An act granting a pension to Amelia Schmidtke;
H. R. 22093. An act granting an increase of pension to Lars Isaacson;
H. R. 22165. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hand;
H. R. 22169. An act granting an increase of pension to Cynthia M. Bryson;
H. R. 22170. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin James;
H. R. 22175. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Prendeville;
H. R. 22199. An act granting an increase of pension to William Templin;
H. R. 22210. An act to correct military record of Homer Quick;
H. R. 22216. An act granting an increase of pension to Griffin A. Coffin;
H. R. 22251. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Manly;
H. R. 22260. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Bissell;
H. R. 22283. An act granting an increase of pension to Stoddard Caswell;
H. R. 22294. An act granting an increase of pension to Perry Lamphere;
H. R. 22302. An act granting an increase of pension to Burrell H. Gillam;
H. R. 22326. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Levina Williams;
H. R. 22327. An act granting an increase of pension to Isabel Manney;
H. R. 22328. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan Baker;

- H. R. 22329. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. James;
H. R. 22330. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Jones;
H. R. 22367. An act for the relief of Patrick Conlin;
H. R. 22392. An act granting an increase of pension to Eugene W. Rolfe;
H. R. 22395. An act granting a pension to Edward Miller;
H. R. 22426. An act granting an increase of pension to Louisa E. Robertson;
H. R. 22441. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mose;
H. R. 22468. An act granting an increase of pension to William Kelso;
H. R. 22499. An act granting a pension to Mary A. O'Reilly;
H. R. 22503. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Clarke;
H. R. 22529. An act granting an increase of pension to William Truett;
H. R. 22540. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Turnbull;
H. R. 22547. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hickcox, jr.;
H. R. 22548. An act granting an increase of pension to Franklin H. Davis;
H. R. 22562. An act granting an increase of pension to George J. Abbey;
H. R. 22592. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Frayer;
H. R. 22613. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac G. McKibban;
H. R. 22617. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret O'Reilly;
H. R. 22629. An act granting an increase of pension to Josiah N. Pratt;
H. R. 22630. An act granting an increase of pension to George Wiley;
H. R. 22650. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas T. Baldwin;
H. R. 22701. An act granting an increase of pension to James R. Fairbrother;
H. R. 22703. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Richards;
H. R. 22707. An act granting an increase of pension to Sebastian Gerhardt;
H. R. 22709. An act granting a pension to Martha E. Muhlenfeld;
H. R. 22727. An act granting an increase of pension to John Miller;
H. R. 22763. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Slocum;
H. R. 22785. An act granting an increase of pension to Morton A. Pratt;
H. R. 22788. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Gilmore;
H. R. 22798. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson;
H. R. 22801. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert McMillen;
H. R. 22823. An act granting an increase of pension to John Tipton;
H. R. 22859. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Boyd;
H. R. 22863. An act granting an increase of pension to Oscar A. Fuller;
H. R. 22894. An act granting an increase of pension to Louisa Berry;
H. R. 22947. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Sibert;
H. R. 22949. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Wells;
H. R. 22950. An act granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Poffenberger;
H. R. 22964. An act granting an increase of pension to Eudocia Arnett;
H. R. 22986. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Beeny;
H. R. 22987. An act granting an increase of pension to John D. Lane;
H. R. 22988. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Horton;
H. R. 23031. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Terry;
H. R. 23034. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Snoddy;
H. R. 23148. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Liddell;
H. R. 23150. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. W. Riter;
H. R. 23173. An act granting a pension to Ann White;
H. R. 23175. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Fuller;
H. R. 23198. An act granting an increase of pension to Lucie A. Allyn;
H. R. 23235. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. Barney;
H. R. 23280. An act granting an increase of pension to Bartholomew Burke;
H. R. 23282. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Tunney;
H. R. 23311. An act granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Burke;
H. R. 23312. An act granting an increase of pension to William Lewis;
H. R. 23313. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin D. Reed;
H. R. 23323. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Foote;
H. R. 23332. An act granting an increase of pension to Uriah Blair;
H. R. 23360. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Hastie;
H. R. 23367. An act granting an increase of pension to Asa A. Gardner;
H. R. 23407. An act granting an increase of pension to Hurd L. Miller;
H. R. 23411. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Martin;
H. R. 23414. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Riddle;
H. R. 23426. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Bergen;
H. R. 23440. An act granting a pension to Carrie May Allen;
H. R. 23442. An act granting an increase of pension to James J. Lawley;
H. R. 23443. An act granting an increase of pension to Louisa R. Matthews;
H. R. 23467. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Flanagan;
H. R. 23609. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Wallis;
H. R. 23612. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Adams;
H. R. 23626. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard C. Taylor;
H. R. 23627. An act granting an increase of pension to William B. Walton;
H. R. 23628. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Daniels;
H. R. 23660. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet U. Burgess;
H. R. 23673. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Grayson;
H. R. 23675. An act granting an increase of pension to Watson F. Bisbee;
H. R. 23677. An act granting an increase of pension to John D. Dryden;
H. R. 23682. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Bartlett;
H. R. 23685. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Brake;
H. R. 23695. An act granting a pension to John Hearn;
H. R. 23698. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Wyman;
H. R. 23709. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Dick;
H. R. 23729. An act granting an increase of pension to John Vandegrift;
H. R. 23732. An act granting an increase of pension to Rosanna Kaogan;
H. R. 23733. An act granting an increase of pension to Gifford M. Bridge;
H. R. 23744. An act granting an increase of pension to John O. Cravens;
H. R. 23748. An act granting an increase of pension to Emily J. Vanbeber;
H. R. 23751. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Moody;
H. R. 23763. An act granting an increase of pension to James Riley;

- H. R. 23791. An act granting an increase of pension to Calvin B. Fowlkes;
 H. R. 23797. An act granting an increase of pension to James D. Tomson;
 H. R. 23802. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Brown;
 H. R. 23806. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Barker;
 H. R. 23834. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Langmaid;
 H. R. 23849. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Mathews;
 H. R. 23850. An act granting an increase of pension to William Freeman;
 H. R. 23852. An act granting an increase of pension to James G. Crozier;
 H. R. 23855. An act granting a pension to Sarah E. Selders;
 H. R. 23857. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Smith;
 H. R. 23860. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Cummings;
 H. R. 23862. An act granting a pension to Thomas Gagan;
 H. R. 23864. An act granting an increase of pension to James A. Miller;
 H. R. 23890. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Haslam;
 H. R. 23912. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Fitzgerald;
 H. R. 23961. An act granting an increase of pension to Oscar N. Cowell;
 H. R. 23966. An act granting an increase of pension to Hugh Stevenson;
 H. R. 23967. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Hill;
 H. R. 23968. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander McWhorter;
 H. R. 23971. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. C. Butler;
 H. R. 23974. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Bennett;
 H. R. 23982. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Seed;
 H. R. 23987. An act granting an increase of pension to Lucy Scott West;
 H. R. 23997. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael M. Field;
 H. R. 23999. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Gough;
 H. R. 24000. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Holle;
 H. R. 24002. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael F. Gilrain;
 H. R. 24015. An act granting an increase of pension to Aaron C. Sanford;
 H. R. 24022. An act to correct the military record of Morris H. Walker;
 H. R. 24028. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Boney;
 H. R. 24030. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Foor;
 H. R. 24031. An act granting an increase of pension to John Downey;
 H. R. 24034. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary I. Banta;
 H. R. 24037. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore Teeple;
 H. R. 24061. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Nelson;
 H. R. 24068. An act granting an increase of pension to John Maginnis;
 H. R. 24079. An act granting an increase of pension to David Jones;
 H. R. 24100. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Wilson;
 H. R. 24101. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Ashton;
 H. R. 24148. An act granting a pension to Jesse G. Lott;
 H. R. 24161. An act granting an increase of pension to Hugh O'Neal;
 H. R. 24171. An act granting an increase of pension to Finis M. Wyatt;
 H. R. 24183. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Joyce;
 H. R. 24189. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hoffner;
 H. R. 24194. An act granting an increase of pension to William Davis;
 H. R. 24197. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Foard;
 H. R. 24210. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Maddox;
 H. R. 24215. An act granting an increase of pension to George Hoell;
 H. R. 24220. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Robbe;
 H. R. 24223. An act granting a pension to Martha A. L. Stephens;
 H. R. 24225. An act granting an increase of pension to William Ivans;
 H. R. 24226. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Eachus;
 H. R. 24228. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse M. Sanders;
 H. R. 25269. An act granting an increase of pension to William L. Stewart;
 H. R. 24288. An act granting an increase of pension to John Gooding;
 H. R. 24294. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Lamoreau;
 H. R. 24299. An act granting an increase of pension to William B. Doyle;
 H. R. 24300. An act granting a pension to Sadie E. Hawthorn;
 H. R. 24308. An act granting an increase of pension to Lyman Thompson;
 H. R. 24334. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma Case;
 H. R. 24338. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Gardner;
 H. R. 24343. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Haney;
 H. R. 24344. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. James;
 H. R. 24355. An act granting a pension to Mary O. Learned;
 H. R. 24358. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Cauley;
 H. R. 24394. An act granting an increase of pension to Mildred L. Stone;
 H. R. 24397. An act granting an increase of pension to David Prunkard;
 H. R. 24404. An act granting a pension to Lauraette La Fleur;
 H. R. 24405. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Bishop;
 H. R. 24406. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund Johnson;
 H. R. 24413. An act granting an increase of pension to William Thomas;
 H. R. 24414. An act granting a pension to Van C. Wilson;
 H. R. 24419. An act granting a pension to Belle M. Ocker;
 H. R. 24483. An act granting a pension to Clarence W. Thomas;
 H. R. 24493. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore Gage;
 H. R. 24502. An act granting an increase of pension to A. Judson Conant;
 H. R. 24504. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Leiter;
 H. R. 24518. An act granting an increase of pension to Reuben Nye;
 H. R. 24530. An act granting an increase of pension to David Miller;
 H. R. 24531. An act granting an increase of pension to David E. Jefferson;
 H. R. 24532. An act granting an increase of pension to Absalom R. Shacklett;
 H. R. 24553. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Reed;
 H. R. 24560. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Lesley;
 H. R. 24577. An act granting an increase of pension to John L. Flannery;
 H. R. 24586. An act granting an increase of pension to Jotham A. Vincent;
 H. R. 24599. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Richardson;
 H. R. 24635. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Stuessi;
 H. R. 24638. An act granting an increase of pension to Bernard Shallow;
 H. R. 24681. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Jarvis;
 H. R. 24691. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Burtch;

- H. R. 24698. An act granting an increase of pension to Lydia Hunt;
- H. R. 24700. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brooks;
- H. R. 24707. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Campbell;
- H. R. 24710. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Riner;
- H. R. 24726. An act granting an increase of pension to Seldon R. Sanders;
- H. R. 24733. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Morrison;
- H. R. 24740. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Chase;
- H. R. 24769. An act granting an increase of pension to John George;
- H. R. 24776. An act granting an increase of pension to David T. Taylor;
- H. R. 24792. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Penfield;
- H. R. 24801. An act granting an increase of pension to George G. Martin;
- H. R. 24807. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace E. Heath;
- H. R. 24829. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Robbins;
- H. R. 24838. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry H. A. Walker;
- H. R. 24845. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Price;
- H. R. 24846. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Wolf;
- H. R. 24851. An act granting an increase of pension to Oren S. Rouse;
- H. R. 24855. An act granting a pension to George W. Robins;
- H. R. 24861. An act granting an increase of pension to Otho E. D. Culbertson;
- H. R. 24868. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Stevens;
- H. R. 24899. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary W. Lusk;
- H. R. 24902. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Rawlings;
- H. R. 24905. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Davis;
- H. R. 24907. An act granting an increase of pension to Lloyd Roberts;
- H. R. 24910. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Churchill;
- H. R. 24911. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. Cosgro;
- H. R. 24920. An act granting a pension to Rebecca Moore;
- H. R. 24921. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick F. Shevlin, alias Patrick Burns;
- H. R. 24924. An act granting an increase of pension to William V. Munroe;
- H. R. 24940. An act granting an increase of pension to Timothy H. Gibson;
- H. R. 24946. An act granting a pension to Phebe Wright;
- H. R. 24947. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Malley;
- H. R. 24957. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Ferry;
- H. R. 24958. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Kanline;
- H. R. 24961. An act granting an increase of pension to Augustus H. Hansell;
- H. R. 24965. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Gilbrech;
- H. R. 24968. An act granting an increase of pension to John Burke;
- H. R. 24969. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Stafford;
- H. R. 24971. An act granting an increase of pension to Elijah Devore;
- H. R. 24984. An act granting an increase of pension to Lauranah J. Hedgepeth;
- H. R. 25005. An act granting an increase of pension to Emeline H. Hardie;
- H. R. 25016. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick G. Ackerman;
- H. R. 25020. An act granting an increase of pension to Cinderella B. McClure;
- H. R. 25023. An act granting an increase of pension to Virginia C. Galloway;
- H. R. 25025. An act granting an increase of pension to John Ham;
- H. R. 25069. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Decker;
- H. R. 25097. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund P. Weatherby;
- H. R. 25101. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Meredith;
- H. R. 25106. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Biffar;
- H. R. 25108. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown;
- H. R. 25112. An act granting an increase of pension to William Turner;
- H. R. 25113. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Hays;
- H. R. 25120. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Spring;
- H. R. 25143. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wolfe;
- H. R. 25145. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Henry Weatherwax;
- H. R. 25149. An act granting an increase of pension to Joshua L. Hayes;
- H. R. 25172. An act granting an increase of pension to Burgess N. Isaacs;
- H. R. 25174. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Casey;
- H. R. 25176. An act granting an increase of pension to Gottfried Haferstein;
- H. R. 25211. An act granting an increase of pension to Alphonso Brown;
- H. R. 25214. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Douglas;
- H. R. 25224. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Smith;
- H. R. 25229. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Blair;
- H. R. 25247. An act granting an increase of pension to Warren Onan;
- H. R. 25248. An act granting an increase of pension to Knute Thompson;
- H. R. 25254. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Warfel;
- H. R. 25255. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Loy;
- H. R. 25256. An act granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Scott;
- H. R. 25257. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Phillips;
- H. R. 25260. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Richie;
- H. R. 25261. An act granting an increase of pension to William M. Helvy;
- H. R. 25263. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas McDermott;
- H. R. 25288. An act granting an increase of pension to Minna Y. Field;
- H. R. 25303. An act granting an increase of pension to Adeline Brown;
- H. R. 25305. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar A. Stevens;
- H. R. 25309. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Casavaw;
- H. R. 25325. An act granting an increase of pension to Polly Ann Bowman;
- H. R. 25328. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. Barr;
- H. R. 25329. An act granting a pension to Catharine Messer;
- H. R. 25354. An act granting a pension to Alice House;
- H. R. 25355. An act granting a pension to William McCraney;
- H. R. 25391. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Gogin;
- H. R. 25440. An act granting an increase of pension to Catharine Lipes;
- H. R. 25445. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Webster;
- H. R. 25451. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Maxwell;
- H. R. 25455. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma Hempler;
- H. R. 25511. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram Filkins.

Subsequently the foregoing House pension bills were sev-

erally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Crothersville, Lindow, Duff, and Fairmount, all in the State of Indiana, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOR, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HALE. I present in the form of a memorial a protest of eleven bishops of the United States, which instead of reading myself I ask that the Secretary may read, with the names of the signers.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read the memorial as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

The fact that the triennial meeting of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Jamestown, Va., and the celebration of the centennial of its establishment in America coincides with the coming national exposition there furnishes an occasion and perhaps creates a duty for the expression of a criticism upon the proposed programme of the exposition by the bishops of the church, ministers of the gospel of peace.

In common with many others throughout the country we have been surprised and shocked at the transformation of the programme, which has now gone so far as only too fully to warrant the announcement which is made that the exposition will be primarily a military and naval celebration. That an international military and naval celebration was to have conspicuous place in the exposition's programme, as provided for by Congress in 1905, was well known and may have been conventionally proper; but the purpose to make the exposition "the greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen" was not avowed and has clearly been a gradually evolving purpose, whose carrying out, as now so elaborately detailed in the exposition's official organ and advertised throughout the country, can only work immense mischief to the country and to the world.

The present programme is utterly different in its order and proportions from that given when the plan of the exposition was first submitted to the public, when the various States were asked for and granted large financial support to insure its success. We are unwilling to believe that many of our States would, with knowledge of the predominant features of the present programme, in which an amount double the Government's total original grant of the exposition is to be devoted to military pageant alone, have made such appropriations. We are confident that such a plan as that now announced, calculated to stir up the fever of military excitement and emulation in our people at a time when that is precisely what we should all most earnestly cooperate to discourage, can not command the approval of the serious and thoughtful citizens of the Republic.

We are glad to express our appreciation of the many useful educational and industrial features in the exposition's programme. But no usefulness of these can compensate for the harm involved in the overshadowing military features now outlined. The primacy of these features, in our judgment, makes the present plan of the exposition discordant with the character of our own religious commemoration at Jamestown, incongruous with the historic event which is its occasion, unworthy of this peaceful American Republic, and a gross anachronism at a time when our own nation is to unite with the nations of the world in deliberation in behalf of the supplanting of the hoary wrongs and vanities of war by the rational and worthy methods of international justice. We solemnly protest against it.

Francis Key Brooke, Bishop of Oklahoma and Indian Territory; William N. McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island; Ellison Capers, Bishop of South Carolina; William W. Niles, Bishop of New Hampshire; Joseph Blount Cheshire, Bishop of North Carolina; Charles Sanford Olmsted, Bishop of Colorado; George D. Gillespie, Bishop of Western Michigan; Arthur L. Williams, Coadjutor Bishop of Nebraska; Junius M. Horner, Bishop of Asheville; Charles D. Williams, Bishop of Michigan; Charles E. Woodcock, Bishop of Kentucky.

Mr. HALE. For the present let the memorial lie on the table. The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Flemington, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of sundry citizens of North Berwick, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service by providing a retired list for superintendents, keepers, and surfmen; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KNOX presented a petition of Ibn Gabrial Lodge, No. 144, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying that a commission be appointed to investigate the laws restricting immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented memorials of General Hector Tyndale Post, No. 160, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia; Yeager Post, No. 13, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allentown; F. K.

Taylor Post, No. 182, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bethlehem; Lieutenant Josiah White Post, No. 45, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Phoenixville; Colonel James Ashworth Post, No. 334, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Frankford; Colonel Croasdale Post, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Reigelsville; all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation abolishing pension agencies throughout the country; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lansing, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. OVERMAN presented a petition of sundry business firms of North Carolina, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Amelia, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of North Dakota, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol laws; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Littleton, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, American Federation of Labor, of Chicago, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made for a scientific investigation into the industrial condition of woman and child workers in the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of Charles J. Gockeler, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation for the construction of a line of street railway tracks along K street NW. from Seventh to North Capitol streets; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the State board of health of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the prevention of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of George A. King, of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made for a survey of the valley of Rock Creek below what is now embraced within the boundaries of Rock Creek Park and the Zoological Park; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made to equip and maintain an experimental cold-storage plant by the Department of Agriculture; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Rockland, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rockland, and of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockland, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PILES presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ballard, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULBERSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ochiltree, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of the Business Club of Deadwood, S. Dak., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the so-called "Madden bill," to amend an act to regulate commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Ben Haigh and sundry other citizens of Cavour, S. Dak., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of 42 citizens of Boston, Mass.; of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers; of sundry citizens of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; of the Foreign Missions Board of the United States and Canada, and of sundry citizens of Auburndale, Cambridge, Weymouth, Rockport, Plymouth, Dorchester, Watertown, Roxbury, Boston, Taunton, Haverhill, Pittsfield, and Reading, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lodge resolution" providing for an investigation into existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8274) to amend an act to authorize the construction of two bridges across the Cumberland River at or near Nashville, Tenn., reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7302) to incorporate the American Medical Union, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8365) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel certain Indian allotments and substitute therefor smaller allotments of irrigable land, and providing for compensatory payments to the irrigation fund on lands so allotted within the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, reported it favorably with an amendment.

ADDITIONAL AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 25242) to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and for other purposes, to report it favorably with amendments, and I submit a report thereon.

It is a bill of considerable importance, and it will necessarily go to conference. Therefore I am obliged to ask present consideration for the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRYE. I suggest that there is no need of reading the bill for the information of the Senate. It simply provides for light-houses, monuments, buoys, and other aids to navigation. So I ask that the formal reading be dispensed with and that it may be read for amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The first amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

A light and fog signal in New York Bay at the entrance to the dredged channel at Greenville, city of Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., at a cost not to exceed \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, to insert after line 12:

A light-ship, with fog signal, to be placed at or near Ohio Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, to strike out lines 22 and 23, in the following words:

Beacon lights at La Trappe River, Maryland, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, to strike out lines 17 to 19, in the following words:

Post lights on Fox River, Lake Winnebago and connecting lakes and channels, at a cost not to exceed \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 15, to insert:

A light-house and fog-signal station of the second order, together with a keeper's house and all necessary equipment, under plans prepared by the Light-House Board, at the easterly end of Gull Island, Apostle Group, westerly end of Lake Superior, Wisconsin, at a cost not to exceed \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 16, to insert:

A steam tender for the use of the light-house inspector of the twelfth light-house district, at a cost not to exceed \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to insert after line 18:

An additional strip of land to the eastward of the light-house at Pigeon Point, California, and added to the light-house reservation, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 24, to insert:

A light and fog signal station on Red Rock, upper part of San Francisco Bay, California, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to insert after the preceding amendment:

A steam tender for the light-house service in Hawaiian and Pacific islands waters, at a cost not to exceed \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 1, to insert:

A light-house and fog-signal station on Cape Spencer, at the entrance to Cross Sound, in the district of Alaska, at a cost not to exceed \$125,000.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 2, before the word "Bank," to strike out "Swift Shore" and insert "Swiftsure;" so as to make the clause read:

A light vessel at or near Swiftsure Bank, off the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait, Washington, at a cost not to exceed \$130,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 4, to insert:

Rebuilding and equipment of a light-house and fog signal at Cape Arago, Oregon, at a cost not to exceed \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to insert after the preceding amendment:

A light-house and fog-signal station on Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, Washington, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to insert after the preceding amendment:

A steel steam self-propelling light-vessel off Orford Reef, to be located about 1 mile north of Fox Rock and 5 miles north of Cape Blanco, Oregon, at a cost not to exceed \$120,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

PORTLAND AND SEATTLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. PILES. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 8288) authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for and granting the same and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Fort Wright Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Portland and Seattle Railway Company, its successors and assigns.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Has the morning business been concluded?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator withhold his request until after the morning business has been concluded?

Mr. PILES. Very well.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 24538) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, and 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

For the thirteen consular clerks heretofore provided for by law, \$21,056.

From and after the 1st day of July, 1907, the salaries of consular clerks shall be at the rate of \$1,000 a year for the first three years of continuous service as such, and shall be increased \$200 a year for each succeeding year of continuous service until a maximum compensation of \$1,800 a year shall be reached, and section 1704, Revised Statutes, and its amendatory act of June 11, 1874, are hereby so amended: *Provided*, That the salary of no consular clerk herein provided for and now in the service shall be reduced by this act; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

For allowance for clerk hire at consulates as follows:

London and Paris, at \$5,000 each, \$10,000;
 Shanghai, \$4,500;
 Hongkong, \$3,500;
 Havana, \$3,400;
 Mexico City, \$3,100;
 Liverpool, \$3,000;
 Rio de Janeiro and Yokohama, at \$2,500 each, \$5,000;
 Canton, \$2,200;
 Berlin, Cape Town, Marseilles, and Seoul, at \$2,000 each, \$8,000;
 Bordeaux, Bradford, and Manchester, at \$1,800 each, \$5,400;
 Southampton, \$1,750;
 Antwerp, Bahia, Brussels, Buenos Ayres, Calcutta, Chemnitz, Hamburg, Kobe, Lyons, Monterey, Montreal, Ottawa, Para, Pernambuco, Rotterdam, and Santos, at \$1,500 each, \$24,000;
 Barcelona, Barmen, Birmingham, Bremen, Cairo, Callao, Coburg, Colon, Crefeld, Dawson, Frankfort, Havre, Panama, Port au Prince, Singapore, Toronto, Vera Cruz, and Vienna, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars;
 Belfast, Dresden, Glasgow, Guayaquil, Munich, Naples, Nottingham, Nuremberg, Planen, Pretoria, Reichenberg, Saint Gall, Sheffield, and Sydney (New South Wales), at one thousand dollars each, fourteen thousand dollars;
 Santiago de Cuba, nine hundred dollars;
 Annaberg, Beirut, Burslem, Christiania, Cienfuegos, Constantinople, Dundee, Edinburgh, Genoa, Kingston (Jamaica), Leipzig, Mainz, Mannheim, Maracaibo, Melbourne, Messina, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Palermo, Prague, Rome, Smyrna, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Tangier, Vancouver, and Victoria, at eight hundred dollars each, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars;
 Kehl, seven hundred dollars;
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Berne, Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Halifax, and Lucerne, at six hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars;
 Cologne, Cork, Florence, Huddersfield, Liege, Odessa, Tampico, Zittau, and Zurich, at six hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars;
 Georgetown (Guiana) and Malaga, at four hundred and eighty dollars each, nine hundred and sixty dollars;
 In all, one hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

And the Senate agree to the same.
 That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the sum named in lines 5 and 6 of said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: "one hundred thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

EUGENE HALE,
 S. M. CULLOM,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

R. G. COUSINS,
 C. B. LANDIS,
 WM. M. HOWARD,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. FRYE. The Committee on Commerce will commence the consideration of the river and harbor bill Monday morning at half past 10 o'clock, meeting every morning at that hour until the bill is finally concluded. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings the committee will hear Senators on the various amendments which they have proposed. There will be no hearings outside of those given to Senators.

S. W. PEEL.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 19930) referring the claim of S. W. Peel for legal services rendered the Choctaw Nation of Indians to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

In connection with the request, I wish to state that this same bill was called up some days since and the consideration of it was objected to by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH].

Mr. WARREN. It is a bill now on the Calendar?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is on the Calendar.

Mr. WARREN. I think we ought to proceed with the morning business.

Mr. LODGE. Let us have the regular order.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask permission to say to the Senator from Wyoming that the bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs and its consideration asked a day or two since. The Senator from Rhode Island objected,

not then being sufficiently advised to permit the matter to proceed to final passage. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] likewise interposed an objection. Since that time they have looked into that matter, and they now authorize me to say that they have no further objection to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded by the Senator from Massachusetts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 8401) directing the transfer to John Bullette of certain royalties derived from his allotment and heretofore credited to the Cherokee Nation; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 8402) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Thomason; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced a bill (S. 8403) granting an increase of pension to John F. Biesen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DU PONT introduced a bill (S. 8404) granting an increase of pension to Nelson W. Jameson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SUTHERLAND introduced a bill (S. 8405) giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claims for removal of the Mississippi Choctaws; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KEAN (for Mr. DRYDEN) introduced a bill (S. 8406) granting an increase of pension to John F. Shedd; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 8407) granting an increase of pension to Reuben C. Webb; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 8408) granting an increase of pension to Lindsay Murdoch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 8409) to amend the act approved June 30, 1906, entitled "An act creating a United States court for China and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 8410) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1906;

A bill (S. 8411) making personal taxes in arrears a personal claim against the person owing such tax to the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 8412) to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations, other than national banks, savings banks, and trust companies, and real estate brokers, in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 8413) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia with regard to the receipt of usurious interest; and

A bill (S. 8414) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations for the better control in said District of markets and other places where foods are sold, and of laundries and other similar places, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 8415) granting a pension to William Finsley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 8416) granting an increase of pension to William H. Johnson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 8417) providing for a United States judge for the northern district of Alabama; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 8418) granting a pension to James T. Cloud; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 8419) granting an increase of pension to James H. Crawley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PETTUS submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which

were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HEMENWAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BACON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KEAN (for Mr. DRYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 13385) to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULBERSON submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted an amendment relative to the establishment of a national forest reserve in the State of North Carolina, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARMACK submitted an amendment providing that William N. Hughes, United States Army, retired, detailed July 14, 1902, for duty at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., be held and considered as having been detailed under the act of November 3, 1893, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

LIZZIE DICKSON.

Mr. McENERY submitted the following resolution; which, together with the accompanying affidavits, was referred to the Committee on Claims:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 8363) for the relief of Lizzie Dickson, administratrix of Archibald D. Palmer, deceased, with all accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the "Tucker Act."

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 3356. An act to correct the military record of Timothy Lyons;

H. R. 14361. An act granting an honorable discharge of David Harrington;

H. R. 15197. An act to correct the military record of Arthur W. White;

H. R. 15320. An act to remove the charge of desertion standing against Peter Parsch;

H. R. 19032. An act for the relief of John Lavine;

H. R. 21857. An act to correct the military record of Jacob Rockwell;

H. R. 22210. An act to correct the military record of Homer Quick;

H. R. 22367. An act for the relief of Patrick Conlin; and

H. R. 24022. An act to correct the military record of Morris H. Walker.

H. R. 21204. An act to amend section 4446 of the Revised Statutes, relating to licensed masters, mates, engineers, and pilots, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 23551) making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KITTREDGE. Mr. President—
The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. WARREN. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota, if the bill he wishes to call up is one that will lead to no debate.

PATENTS GRANTED TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. KITTREDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 224) directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report to Congress concerning existing patents granted to officers and employees of the Government in certain cases.

The Secretary read the joint resolution; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. DANIEL. I desire to suggest an amendment to the joint resolution. I move to add at the end:

He shall also report what royalties, if any, have been paid to officers or employees of the Government on the use of articles or processes patented.

Mr. KITTREDGE. Let the amendment be read.

The Secretary read the amendment; and it was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 4908, "An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Kimball," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,

N. B. SCOTT,

JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,

Conferees on the part of the Senate.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,

WM. H. DRAPER,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

Conferees on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

MICHAEL V. HENNESSY.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 822, an act granting a pension to Michael V. Hennessy, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,

N. B. SCOTT,

JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,

Conferees on the part of the Senate.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,

WM. H. DRAPER,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

Conferees on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

BETTIE MAY VOSE.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 6833, granting an increase of pension to Bettie May Vose, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment.

P. J. McCUMBER,

N. B. SCOTT,

JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,

Conferees on the part of the Senate.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,

WM. H. DRAPER,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

Conferees on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

GEORGE A. TUCKER.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 5041, "An act granting an increase of pension to George A. Tucker," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,

N. B. SCOTT,

JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,

Conferees on the part of the Senate.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,

WM. H. DRAPER,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

Conferees on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

S. W. PEEL.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I now ask for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 19930) referring the claim of S. W. Peel for legal services rendered the Choctaw Nation of Indians to the Court of Claims for adjudication. It is the same bill for which I asked consideration a while ago, and the consideration of which was objected to several days since, the objection being made generally by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], now in his seat. The bill was also objected to by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], who is also now present. Both Senators having withdrawn their objections to the bill, I now renew the request for unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of S. W. Peel, of Bentonville, Ark., for legal services rendered and expenditures had for the Choctaw Nation of Indians, of the Indian Territory, in an action in the Court of Claims wherein Yvon Pike and Lillian Pike, and Yvon Pike as the administrator of the estate of Luther S. Pike, deceased, were plaintiffs, and the Choctaw Nation was defendant, etc.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONUMENT ON TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. WARREN. I do.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 8012) to erect a monument on the Tippecanoe battle ground in Tippecanoe County, Ind.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate \$12,500 to be expended with the sum hereinafter named, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in procuring and erecting a monument upon Tippecanoe battle ground in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in honor of Gen. William Henry Harrison and the soldiers who composed the American army in the battle of Tippecanoe on the 7th day of November, 1811, upon the condition that the State of Indiana shall provide a like sum, to be expended for the purpose under the direction of the Secretary of War, in connection with the sum herein appropriated; and no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be available until the sum to be provided by the State of Indiana shall have been placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACTING ASST. SURG. JULIAN TAYLOR MILLER.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 18007) to authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Julian Taylor Miller, United States Navy, as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. WARREN. I will yield for the consideration of that bill if it will provoke no discussion.

Mr. DANIEL. I think it will not. Its passage is recommended by the Navy Department.

Mr. WARREN. Very well; unless some question arises on the bill, I shall not object to its consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PORTLAND AND SEATTLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WARREN. I do.

Mr. PILES. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 8288) authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for and granting the same and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Fort Wright Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Portland and Seattle Railway Company, its successors and assigns.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PILES. I offer the amendment to the bill which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, page 1, after the word "hundred," at the end of line 4, it is proposed to strike out "and fifty;" and in the same line, after the word "width," to insert "except that for bridges and other structures and approaches thereto he may, in his discretion, locate a right of way not exceeding 150 feet in width;" so as to make the section read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to locate a right of way, not exceeding 100 feet in width, except that for bridges and other structures and approaches thereto he may in his discretion locate a right of way not exceeding 150 feet in width, through the lands of the Fort Wright Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, if in his judgment it can be done in such a manner as not to interfere with the uses of said reservation for military purposes by the United States; and when said right of way shall be so located it is hereby granted during the pleasure of Congress to the Portland and Seattle Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington, its successors and assigns, for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph line thereon: *Provided*, That the said right of way and the width and location thereof through said lands, the compensation therefor, and the regulations for operating said railroad within the limits of the said military reservation so as to prevent all damage to public property or for public uses shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War prior to any entry upon said lands or the commencement of the construction of said works: *Provided also*, That whenever said right of way shall cease to be used for the purposes aforesaid the same shall revert to the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

B. JACKMAN.

Mr. BURNHAM. I ask the Senator from Wyoming to yield to me that I may request the consideration of a bill which will not lead to debate.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I want to accommodate all Senators, but after the consideration of the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire and a very short matter which the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] desires to present I shall have to insist upon the regular order.

Mr. BURNHAM. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2708) for the relief of B. Jackman.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to B. Jackman, agent of the Maine Central Railroad Company, Vanceboro, Me., \$1,678.88 for refund of duties paid on 1,499 cases of condensed milk erroneously entered for consumption and shipped in transit through the United States to Dawson, Yukon Territory.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

F. KRAUT.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. WARREN. I shall yield to the Senator from Texas, but after that I shall have to ask for the regular order.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (H. R. 20168) for the relief of F. Kraut, of Leon Springs, Tex.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to F. Kraut, of Leon Springs, Tex., \$325 in full settlement of claims for damage to property incident to

the target practice of the Army of the United States near Leon Springs, Tex.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 23551) making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, when we adjourned last evening we had reached to the end of line 15 on page 40.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, when we adjourned yesterday we had under consideration the language of the amendment prior to the point in the bill reached in the reading, and I suggested—

Mr. WARREN. I will say to the Senator from Idaho that it is our purpose to pass over the particular amendment which I think he has in mind until the reading of the bill is finished. Unless the Senator desires to proceed now, I suggest that we complete the reading of the bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is entirely satisfactory to me, but I should like to finish the sentence which I had begun, so that it will appear in the Record.

Mr. WARREN. Very well.

Mr. HEYBURN. I had called attention to the fact that the provision of the amendment on lines 17 and 18, on page 39 of the bill, would authorize the granting of less than the regular rates of fare to all employees of the Government. I propose to offer an amendment, when that amendment shall be reached for consideration, striking out the provision with reference to persons other than officers and enlisted men in the Army.

Mr. BURKETT. Do I understand that the amendment on page 39 has been reached?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would state that the amendment was reached last evening, and was passed over until the completion of the reading of the bill.

Mr. BURKETT. Has a point of order been made against that amendment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that no point of order has been made.

Mr. BURKETT. Then, I desire to enter a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. WARREN. Perhaps the Senator was not in the Chamber last evening—

Mr. BURKETT. I was not when this particular matter was reached.

Mr. WARREN. I will state to the Senator that the amendment was laid over until the finishing of the first reading of the bill for amendment. We are now commencing beyond that point, and will turn back and take up later the amendment to which the Senator refers.

Mr. BURKETT. I merely happened to be out of the Chamber at that moment. I simply want to enter a point of order against that part of the amendment, so that it will be pending when we finally take up the amendment.

Mr. WARREN. I hope the Senator will allow the reading of the bill to proceed.

Mr. BURKETT. I will withhold the point of order, of course, but I want to enter the point of order against the first part of the amendment.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, on page 41, line 12, to increase the appropriation for clothing and camp and garrison equipage from \$3,000,000 to \$3,443,069.28.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for construction and repair of hospitals, on page 42, line 8, after the word "dollars," to insert "said sum to be made immediately available;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That not to exceed the following sums may be used in the erection and completion of modern sanitary hospitals at the posts named: Fifty thousand dollars at Fort Douglas, Utah; \$60,000 at San Juan, P. R.; \$45,000 at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; \$35,000 at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; \$35,000 at Fort Riley, Kans. For the reconstruction and repair of the power house pertaining to the general hospital on the Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal., \$30,000, said sum to be made immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 12, to insert: Fort Matanzas, Matanzas Inlet, Florida: For the repair thereof, \$300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Medical De-

partment," on page 43, line 19, after the word "law," to insert "regulation, or contract;" so as to read:

Medical and Hospital Department: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships, and transports; for expenses of medical supply depots; for medical care and treatment not otherwise provided for, including care and subsistence in private hospitals, of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, of applicants for enlistment, and of prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, when entitled thereto by law, regulation, or contract.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-two thousand" and insert "forty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-six;" so as to read.

Provided, That this shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furlough; for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof, and the payment of reasonable damages not otherwise provided for, for bedding and clothing injured or destroyed in such prevention; for the pay of male and female nurses, not including the nurse corps (female), and of cooks and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers, under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignment, pay, and allowances, as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the pay of civilian physicians employed to examine physically applicants for enlistment and enlisted men, and to render other professional services from time to time under proper authority; for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department; for the payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidders' samples and water for analysis; for supplies for use in teaching the art of cooking to the Hospital Corps; for the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.; for advertising, laundry, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, \$644,286.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 21, page 44, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, contract for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane natives of the Philippine Islands serving in the Army of the United States at any asylum in the Philippine Islands in all cases which he is now authorized by law to cause to be sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Engineer Department," on page 47, line 15, to increase the appropriation for engineer equipment of troops from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 20, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Engineer Department from \$139,000 to \$149,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Ordnance Department," page 48, line 10, after the word "Manufacture," to insert "or purchase;" so as to make the clause read:

Ordnance stores—Ammunition: Manufacture or purchase of ammunition and materials therefor for small arms for reserve supply; ammunition for burials at the National Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C.; ammunition for firing the morning and evening gun at military posts prescribed by General Orders, No. 70, Headquarters of the Army, dated July 23, 1867, and at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several Branches, including National Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., and Soldiers' and Sailors' State Homes, \$648,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 3, to insert:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, whenever a new type of small arm shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army, and when a sufficient quantity of such arms shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of any regular and volunteer forces that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war, to cause the organized militia of the United States to be furnished with small arms of the type so adopted, with bayonets and the necessary accoutrements and equipments, including ammunition therefor, at the rate of twenty rounds of ball cartridges for each small arm so issued to the militia: *Provided*, That such issues shall be made in the manner provided in section 13 of the act approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes:" *Provided also*, That to provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this act the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments, and ammunition to be exchanged or issued there under is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, after line 18, to insert:

Whenever the Secretary of War shall deem the enlargement of any military reservation necessary, and the title of the land required for such enlargement shall be in private ownership, the Secretary of War may certify to the Secretary of the Interior the description of such specific tract or tracts of land as he may deem necessary for such purpose, and the Secretary of the Interior may thereupon, with the approval of the President, exchange therefor an equal area of any of the unoccupied, nonmineral, untimbered public land subject to homestead entry, the lands so exchanged to be of substantially equal value.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, that is rather an innovation upon the method of acquiring title for the extension of mili-

tary reservations. I do not understand that any such exigency will arise between sessions of Congress as to require the exercise of this rather singular power of swapping land without any limitation whatever. It can readily be seen that many abuses may spring up or might possibly be indulged in under this clause.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator can hardly say "without restriction" where it requires the approval, first, of the Secretary of War; second, of the Secretary of the Interior, and, third, of the President.

Mr. CARTER. That is as to the procedure. As to the land there is no restriction.

Mr. President, I think it is of great importance to limit to certain definite laws the disposition of the public domain. The amendment proposes to give to one Secretary, who desires to acquire land, the right to deal with another Secretary, who has land of the public domain, and between them to arrange or adjust exchanges. The extent to which this might reach is not material. The method proposed and the principle involved I think are quite objectionable. It is a method of swapping public land for private land, and I do not deem it a very good method.

In order to dispose of the matter, Mr. President, as the amendment is obnoxious to the rule, being general legislation, I make the point of order against it.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator withhold the point of order for a moment?

Mr. CARTER. I will be glad to do so.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the design of this amendment is simply to prevent the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in order to straighten out matters as to two or three reservations. For instance, one of the reservations, where the Regular Army and the militia were in camp last year, has an area of some 64,000 acres set apart by the Government for a timber reserve. There are open parks in it, and it was considered better for all concerned that it might be turned over to the War Department as a military reserve, as well as a timber reserve, and be used for a short time each summer for encampments, thus preventing the expenditure of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, as has been proposed heretofore for certain encampment grounds.

I think it is within the memory of most of the Senators here—although it occurred during the regrettable absence from the Senate of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER]—that there was inserted in the Military Academy bill an amendment appropriating something like \$2,000,000 to provide for military encampments. That amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

We have near Fort Russell and near Fort Sill, Fort Riley, and, I believe, at one or more other posts large bodies of land under reservation which can be used for encampment purposes. In one case the railroad has two or three sections within the reserve, and two or three settlers also have land included within its limits. In another case, I think, there is some land owned by the railroad and by settlers. The owners are willing to make the exchange, and thus the Government, without expense, would have in compact form this land for encampment purposes. On the other hand, the public domain would not be despoiled. The result of the amendment would simply be to exchange a few sections owned by individuals within reserves for land in other places, acre for acre.

The matter has been considered as a separate proposition by the House and a favorable report made upon it by the Public Lands Committee of that body. I do not know what the Public Lands Committee of the Senate may have done. The Senator from Montana can perhaps inform me. But there is no disposition to despoil or to take advantage of or to unduly extend the reservations at any place. It is not to extend them. It is merely to take out of the center of a body of land owned by the Government now as a reservation certain small parcels of land under private ownership and place them at some other point upon the public domain, so that the three or more cases to which I have referred may be covered. That is all there is in the amendment.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, as to a particular case I should not make any objection. The Committee on Public Lands of this body has been engaged for some time in an industrious effort to dispose of what is commonly called "the lieu-land policy." Whether the payment is made in land or in money is a matter of no consequence to the Government.

This amendment contemplates that the land transferred by the Government to a private individual in exchange shall be of equal value, and I warrant now that the private individual will never take land of less value than that surrendered.

In the older States the remarkable situation was finally encountered of obligations outstanding for public land far in excess of the superficial area of the States. I apprehend that this

Government will find itself ultimately in just that position with reference to the public domain. We have now outstanding indefinite claims against the public domain on account of various kinds of scrip, the soldiers' additional scrip being the largest unknown quantity.

It has always seemed to me that the public domain should be subject only to definite charges, so that the Government could at all times balance up the claims against the public domain as against the acreage. Unless Congress ultimately determines upon some policy which will reach an accounting, and thus a definite statement of these vague and indefinite outstanding claims, we will ultimately be compelled to appropriate money from the Treasury of the United States to meet the outstanding claims for the public lands which the Government can not satisfy because the public domain will be exhausted.

This is an easy way in which to make a trade as provided by the amendment; but I submit to the Senate that it is infinitely better to have the lands desired appraised in the regular manner. There will be no objection to such proceedings; and let the amounts be paid in cash rather than to arrange for this system of exchanges between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, notwithstanding the approval of the President.

There is no method provided by the amendment for the appraisal of the land. It must be equal in area, it is true. It is further provided that the exchange must be for land of equal value; but there is no method to determine how that equal value is to be ascertained.

Mr. WARREN. That, of course, can be done under the direction of the proper officers of the Department.

Mr. CARTER. I think, Mr. President, that I shall have to insist on the point of order.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I shall not contest the point of order. I admit that the point of order can be made. I wish to say just a word, however, and that is that this is a move not to involve any obligation on the part of the Government. The Senator can see that under the amendment there will be as much land returned to the public domain as there is taken from it. I will say to the Senator that, while it does not appear on the face of the amendment, it probably would never involve beyond two or three or four small parcels of ground that are now surrounded by Government land, which it is desired shall be used by the Army.

Perhaps it would be better to appraise, condemn, and pay for these lands. I feel, however, that it is my duty, so far as the position in which the Senate has placed me has given me the authority to direct the expenses of the Government, to save as much as I can. The amendment is in the line of saving an expense of some thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars, as the case may be.

But, Mr. President, I admit that the point of order can be made and that unless it is acceptable as a matter of general good and of economy it must go out, of course; but I appeal to the Senator to allow the matter to be voted on upon its merits.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana insist upon his point of order?

Mr. CARTER. I insist upon the point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the amendment proposes general legislation, and therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, before going on further with the reading of the bill, I wish to call attention to the amendment on page 50. I was not here, being busy in the conference on the diplomatic appropriation bill when that amendment was reached.

Mr. WARREN. The long amendment?

Mr. HALE. The long amendment. I suppose it is subject to the point of order, because it increases an appropriation upon the bill, but at this time I do not desire to make the point of order, if I can get information as to the amount. It is left indefinite.

It says:

That to provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments, and ammunition to be exchanged or issued thereunder is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

I think the Senator will agree with me that that is not a good way to appropriate large sums of money. It is not always practicable to state what a great experiment, as this is, will cost. It will cost a very large sum.

Mr. WARREN. This is not an experiment, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. HALE. It is an experiment so far as authorizing the Department to change all its guns for a new type—

Mr. WARREN. No, no.

Mr. HALE. Whenever it—

Mr. WARREN. May I say to the Senator that we have had quite a large quantity of Krag-Jørgensen guns in our Regular Army? They have been replaced from time to time by a better arm of American manufacture, called the "late Springfield gun." I believe we have exchanged all or nearly all. We have sold a great many of the Krag-Jørgensens, and have issued the other gun to the States for the militia—used them for the scouts and others—the intent being to arm eventually the entire combative force of the United States with one arm.

Mr. SPOONER. The regular force?

Mr. WARREN. The regular combative force with one arm. The militia of the States—the National Guard—would, of course, become a part of the Army in case of any summons, as was the case in the Spanish war. We are manufacturing a large quantity of these guns every month. It has seemed better to authorize here the exchange from time to time. After we shall have supplied the Regular Army, we then build up a reserve. The question is, Shall we have that reserve in Washington or at other points, packed away—the best guns we have, the Springfield—or shall we issue that reserve to the National Guard—the militia—so that they may be training and drilling in the manual of arms with the same arm they would have if they were in the regular service?

Mr. SPOONER. And in target practice?

Mr. WARREN. And in target practice, and so that the same ammunition may apply. It is in the interest of economy and it is in the interest of efficiency.

Now, what happens? The State of Maine or the State of Wyoming may have a certain number of troops armed with Krag-Jørgensens, and they are willing to turn them in to the Government and get credit and have charged to the appropriations that we have made for them an equal number of Springfield rifles. Then we will take these Krag-Jørgensens and either hold them in reserve, so that if we should want a very large army we can use them, or we can dispose of them by sale after we have arrived at a point in the manufacture and reservation of Springfields where we feel we have enough for a safe reserve.

In providing for the appropriation, it is merely what may incidentally be expended in effecting these exchanges. It is largely done with the money that is appropriated under another heading to each State for the arming of the militia—the National Guard. We already uniform the National Guard in exactly the same clothing or style of clothing that the Regulars use. We want to arm them in the same way.

This is all guarded, as the Senator will notice, so that it can be done only as fast as it is convenient and reasonable for the Government to do.

Mr. HALE. I have succeeded, by reading the amendment, in acquiring the valuable knowledge and information which the Senator has stated. My point was to ask the Senator how much this exchange, as applied to the militia, is likely to involve, if he knows? Could he put in the bill a limitation? We sometimes make these general appropriations, saying not to exceed a certain sum. Now, does the Senator know—that is the only thing upon which the amendment does not inform us—how much it is likely to require?

Mr. BURKETT. If the Senator from Maine will permit me, the amendment says:

Whenever a new type of small arm shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army.

It seems they do change the kind of small arm, and if you leave the amount unlimited, the number of the militia might not be the limit to the amount of money we would spend, for they could change the arm, and go on indefinitely, for this is to be a general law, and, of course, is to go on indefinitely.

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly they can change it at any time.

Mr. BURKETT. So you can not tell what the amount will be.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from Maine has the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Maine whether I am correct in my understanding of this language from his standpoint, and also the Senator from Wyoming. I do not understand this provision to contemplate the payment for the manufacture of the arms. It is simply, if I read it correctly, to defray the expense incurred in the process of exchanging and of issuing the arms.

Mr. WARREN. That is what it states.

Mr. BACON. It can not be any very large expense. If it involved the payment of the cost of the manufacture of the arms

to be issued, then the suggestion of the Senator from Maine would be a very important one, because it might be a very large amount. But this does not, if I read it correctly, contemplate anything of the kind. It does not relate to the cost of the arms at all.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from Georgia is correct.

Mr. BACON. It relates simply to the expense incurred in the process of exchanging the one for the other or in the issuing of the one, as the case may be. It seems to me, from the reading of the proposed law, that that would be the entire expense that could be incurred.

Mr. HALE. I will ask the Senator the same old question, whether he or the committee has any idea how much it will cost? The Senator understands that this is not a good way generally to appropriate. He is a veteran member not only of this committee, but of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. WARREN. That is entirely true, and the reason why the sum asked for this purpose is not put in is that we could not ascertain whether there would be anything needed in the next year or whether there might be a small sum. I would be glad, if the Senator from Maine has in mind some sum, to stipulate it.

Mr. HALE. No; I do not know anything about it.

Mr. WARREN. I feel it is entirely safe, however, as it provides for no expenditure except that necessary in carrying out the exchange.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator is confident that the appropriation will be very small—

Mr. WARREN. I admit that the Senator from Maine is perfectly right. There should be a specific amount named, if possible. But this seemed to be a case where we could waive that.

Mr. ALLISON. This is a continuing appropriation. It needs no legislation hereafter, in order to carry an appropriation. A year from now the Department can go on and do this, unless the law is repealed.

Mr. SPOONER. If it does not work right it can be changed next year.

Mr. WARREN. It could only proceed as far as the organized militia is concerned.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not see the necessity of the appropriation.

Mr. WARREN. If the Senator thinks it safer, I am perfectly willing to accept an amendment to cut the appropriation part off. We can provide for it hereafter.

Mr. ALLISON. We make appropriations every year for the Army.

Mr. WARREN. It is perfectly acceptable. Will the Senator dictate an amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. Strike out the last proviso.

Mr. HALE. Strike out the last proviso. That will cover it.

Mr. ALLISON. Is it proposed to exchange arms during the year?

Mr. WARREN. I think so, to some extent. I think it would be better to allow a small amount for the current year. Yet I am so confident we will get information later—

Mr. ALLISON. We must appropriate for the Army at least once in two years.

Mr. HALE. Let the proviso be stricken out, as suggested.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be regarded as open to amendment. The Senator from Maine proposes an amendment to the amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the last proviso, after the word "purposes," in line 19.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, I do not understand this provision. It says:

And when a sufficient quantity of such arms shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of any regular and volunteer forces that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war, to cause the organized militia of the United States to be furnished with small arms of the type so adopted.

I do not understand what that is or what it amounts to.

Mr. WARREN. That depends upon circumstances. If we were at war we might have a small reserve.

Mr. SPOONER. It explains itself. It says:

An adequate reserve for the armament of any regular and volunteer forces that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war.

Mr. BURKETT. That is the very reason why I asked the question.

Mr. WARREN. There is always a certain percentage for contingencies, the reserve of a few hundred or a few thousand, so that breakage can be made up. That is all.

Mr. BURKETT. Is there any legislation, aside from this, to enable the Secretary of War to have a suitable reserve of arms?

Mr. WARREN. That is one of the fundamental principles, and ought to be one of the fundamental laws, you may say, of

the War Department. There is too great a necessity and too much legislation on the subject to explain it here, of course.

Mr. BURKETT. That is very true; and I am asking the Senator about it that I may have the information. We are by innuendo here, it seems to me, giving even more authority than ever we specially legislated. If there is no limit except the limit of propriety, if there is no limit in the statute, if there is no law on the book in this matter enabling him to keep a reserve of arms, such as he may deem advisable, we are putting that authority in this bill. I am perfectly willing to give the Secretary of War authority to supply the militia with arms. I think we ought to do that. But I do not very much like the idea of permitting him to change the type of the arms without let or hindrance quite as often as he might change it when some little improvement comes up.

But it does seem to me that we are by innuendo legislating him authority which perhaps he has not had, and an authority that may be construed to mean a great deal more than the Secretary of War should have, not with the present Secretary, or possibly with any Secretary of War that we may ever have.

Mr. WARREN. That is all guarded by the appropriations each year. There is a specific amount appropriated for each specific purpose. That is all guarded each year, not in this bill. It is in the bill for fortifications.

Mr. BURKETT. Yet with the provision as it was in here, the amount was unlimited in the first place, and it seems to me it is as the bill stands. The appropriation is unlimited.

Mr. BACON. There is no appropriation at all.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator surely does not mean exactly what he says. There is a natural limit, that of the expense of exchanging with the militia, and the militia is limited by the number now enrolled. Surely there is one limit, if no other.

Mr. BURKETT. I will ask the Senator what reserve there is of the present small arms.

Mr. WARREN. I will answer that by saying that at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war there was not perhaps reserve powder enough to load just once the guns this country owned, large and small, and there were not guns enough to organize an army of 20,000 additional men until we went abroad and bought them, and the Senate voted \$50,000,000 in a bunch, en bloc, with which to buy powder and ball and guns, because we had no reserve.

Mr. BURKETT. I submit that is not an answer to my question as to the present condition. We know the condition we were in then; and if the Secretary of War had this authority conferred upon him under general principles, as the Senator suggested, I submit that the Secretaries of War had not been doing their duty. I will ask a question—

Mr. WARREN. Congress had refused to give them the money with which to do their duty. It was not the fault of the officers of the Government. It was the fault of Congress. Congress would not appropriate money enough.

Mr. BURKETT. Does the Senator know how many they have now?

Mr. WARREN. It is not the duty of the Senator from Wyoming to count the guns in the reserve that the Government has. It has practically no reserve except the guns that are in the hands of the State militia and the Army. When I say "practically," of course there may be a few thousand, but there is no great stock of arms. We are manufacturing these guns every day in the week, except holidays and Sundays. We are manufacturing them in quantities to make up the loss and wear and tear, and we hope to make them fast enough so that in the next fifteen or twenty years we will be able to exchange with the militia, so that the militia and the volunteer forces and the regular forces shall have the same kind of arms.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President—

Mr. WARREN. I will go a little further, and I will ask the Senator from Nebraska if he thinks it would be a good thing for me, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to state from my place in the Senate, so that all the world, all the foreign countries, might know, just how much of powder and ball and guns we have in the reserve?

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator that if he does not think it is wise or if he does not know, he could answer it either way. I have not sought in any way to cross-question the Senator. I am sorry he shows any irritation in the matter.

Mr. WARREN. I have no irritation in answering the Senator.

Mr. BURKETT. I submit that his replies have been really a sort of lecture rather than any attempt to answer the question. But I will say to the Senator that while I am here I will reserve the right to ask any question that I may see fit, and if the Senator does not know how to answer it, he may

say he does not know how to answer. If he does not think it is proper to answer the question, he can reply in that way. But he can not lecture me as to the sort of questions I shall ask him, so long as I keep within the rules of the Senate.

Mr. WARREN. I have not attempted to lecture the Senator.

Mr. BURKETT. I will leave that simply as it is now. I still insist that as the committee brought the bill before the Senate, it does leave a greater loophole for the purchase of guns in the matter of reserve than those to be supplied to the militia, and I desired to know if there is any law for that reserve or if there was any limit to that reserve. If the Senator does not choose to answer, I have nothing more to say.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was, on page 52, after line 10, to insert:

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to loan to the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission certain tents and camp equipage which have been used in the military service for the purpose of providing shelter for visiting commands of the organized militia and for detachments of foreign troops and marines: *Provided*, That such tents and camp equipage shall be returned to the proper bureau of the War Department within thirty days after the close of the Ter-Centennial Exposition: *Provided further*, That said commission shall indemnify the War Department for any loss or damage to said tents and camp equipage not necessarily incident to such use: *Provided also*, That the said commission shall give a bond with security satisfactory to the Secretary of War to conform to the conditions and requirements hereinbefore imposed. And the action of the commanding general of the United States forces in Cuba in furnishing tents, camp equipage, and quartermaster's stores for the use of the sufferers by earthquake and fire in the city of Kingston, Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of War, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to perfect the amendment. I move to strike out all of line 13 after the word "equipage" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "in the custody of the War Department which have had prior use."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming proposes an amendment to the amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 52 strike out all of line 13 after the word "equipage," as follows, "which have been used in the military service," and insert in lieu thereof "in the custody of the War Department which have had prior use."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. HALE. I was not present yesterday afternoon when the bill was considered, being engaged in conference on the diplomatic appropriation bill. But in reading the debate I see it was stated by the Senator from Wyoming that an opportunity, of course, would be had to go back. I wish to return to page 34, lines 12, 13, 14, and 15. The subject-matter of providing for Army posts has always been considered in the sundry civil appropriation bill, and the committee deals with all of these in that bill. Therefore, without formally making a point of order, which I could do as a new subject of appropriation, I ask that the amendment may be disagreed to, not in any hostility, because I think it is a meritorious provision, but that it may be considered by the committee which deals with all such questions.

Mr. MALLORY. I did not catch what the Senator from Maine said. I should like to inquire what is the ground on which he bases his objection?

Mr. HALE. That all of these matters for the purchase of land for Army posts are considered on the sundry civil appropriation bill by the Appropriations Committee, and it is better that they should all be in that bill. Therefore I am asking the Senator from Wyoming, without making a formal point of order, which I could make, that the amendment may go out, and the Committee on Appropriations on the sundry civil bill will consider it. I have no doubt it is a meritorious proposition, but we ought not to divide these Army posts around in different appropriation bills.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from Maine has stated the case exactly as it is. Of course this item was estimated for and was estimated under a heading that would naturally bring it in this bill, and it was put in.

It is true, however, that these appropriations for large sums, for expenditures for buildings, more than \$20,000 each, belong in the sundry civil appropriation bill, and in the sundry civil appropriation bill, in connection with these appropriations, it is usual to provide that none of the appropriation therein contained shall be expended for land except as directed and stated, and then the posts are enumerated where land may be bought.

I will say that the Committee on Military Affairs were a unit as to the necessity of this appropriation, and I trust, in fact I believe, that should we strike it out the general Committee on Appropriations will take it up and provide for it in another bill.

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt that will be done. But the Senator sees as I do that instead of dividing these around in different appropriation bills we ought to keep them all together.

Mr. WARREN. I assume the Senator from Maine proposes to leave in the next amendment?

Mr. HALE. I do not deal at all with that, because it is subject to a different consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment between lines 12 and 15, on page 34, was agreed to will be reconsidered.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. I wish to state that after hearing the statement of the Senator from Maine and also the statement of the Senator from Wyoming, both of whom are on the Committee on Appropriations, I shall not resist the proposition of the Senator from Maine to have this amendment disagreed to. But I do not understand how a point of order would lie against the proposition when it comes into the Senate as a regular estimate from one of the Departments, properly directed to the committee that brings in this bill, and has been by that committee regularly incorporated in the bill. It seemed to me that under those circumstances the matter would be in order on the Army bill.

It is a very important provision. The Secretary of War heartily concurs in it and recommends it. But rather than detain the Senate by a discussion or resistance of the suggestion of the Senator from Maine at this time, I will consent that the provision objected to may go out, retaining that part of the amendment from line 16 to 24.

Mr. HALE. I do not make any request as to the next amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is disagreed to.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming a question, as I understand he is now through with the amendments proposed by the committee. It is a point on which I think we ought to have some information. I ask him whether or not in the appropriation for the expense of the Army there is included the increased cost of the Army by reason of the occupation of Cuba by a part of our forces? I wish to know, if possible, to what extent this appropriation bill has been swelled by such expenses as may become necessary on account of that occupation.

Mr. WARREN. I am very glad to answer that question. The bill contains only \$50,000 that is directly caused by the occupation of Cuba, and it is for the Signal Corps. The Department estimated for \$100,000 for the following year, on account of the occupation of Cuba, and the committee thought that \$50,000 was enough. But the Senator will bear in mind that this bill is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908—

Mr. BACON. I understand that fully.

Mr. WARREN. And that the expenses now accruing must come up in a different way.

Mr. BACON. I do not misunderstand that proposition at all.

Mr. WARREN. I suppose the Senator could perhaps estimate the expenses about as well as I. Of course all the troops are under regular pay anyway, whether they are here or whether they are there. There is the cost of transportation there and back, an estimate of which I have not at hand. Naturally that would not come up in relation to this bill.

Mr. BACON. Of course the Senator can hardly consider that I have overlooked the fact that this bill contains appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year and does not in any manner relate to the expenses of the current fiscal year.

Mr. WARREN. Perhaps I could answer in this way, then. I do not know of any estimates contained in this bill for the coming year other than the one I mentioned. That is the only one I know of.

Mr. BACON. What I want to ascertain is whether, when the War Department laid before the Committee on Military Affairs the estimates for the expenses of the Army for the ensuing year, there was brought to the attention of the committee the increased expenses which will be devolved upon that Department by reason of the occupation of Cuba, which, of course, is somewhat indefinite as to its duration. I simply want to know for information whether the executive department has communicated to the legislative department through this committee any information on that subject.

Mr. WARREN. We have had no estimates before the committee for the reasons I have stated. I assume, for instance, there is increased expense in one matter—transportation. Of

course the subsistence, the clothing, and the pay proper would be the same.

I want to make myself plain. As to transportation, that is involved with so many other things—the rate law and others—that all we can judge from is whether the amount for transportation is larger or smaller than last year. We have only made it enough larger, and hardly that, to cover the additional troops we have authorized through the artillery bill. We have not added anything on account of Cuba.

Mr. BACON. The Senator misunderstands the point of my inquiry entirely. I am not asking the Senator to give me an estimate. I am trying to find out whether in the information which is given to that committee by the executive department there has been any effort to enlighten Congress, through the committee, on the question as to how much increased expense there is, or will be, rather, on account of that occupation, so far as can be anticipated for the ensuing year.

I intended to follow it up with another question, but the Senator goes on into a supposition that I am trying to get from him an estimate. I am not. I want to know whether or not there has been any communication of this information from the War Department.

Mr. WARREN. I have answered that directly—that we have no information whatever in the committee, that I am aware of, that there were any other expenses there, except by inference, than in the Signal Service, nor have we asked for any, because it was a subject which would not be considered in connection with this bill, and we have attended to such matters at present as pertain particularly to this bill.

Mr. BACON. In the question of the transportation of troops—

Mr. WARREN. As I said a moment ago, the transportation of troops in the matter of Cuba is not included in any manner in the estimates.

Mr. BACON. That is what I want the Senator to state, because the Senator must know that necessarily in the appropriation there must be included what would be necessary for the transportation of men and of supplies, and I am simply trying in the simplest way possible to get the information.

Mr. WARREN. I understand the Senator, and I want to give him the information.

Mr. BACON. The Senator does not answer me directly. I am just trying to get from the Senator, if I can, the information whether or not the War Department communicated to the committee an estimate of how much of increased expense there will be on account of this occupation. I am not trying to get the Senator to tell me how much it will be as a matter of personal estimate or estimate of the committee. I understand from the Senator that there has been no such communication from the War Department.

Mr. WARREN. Is the Senator through and ready to wait for an answer?

Mr. BACON. Except as to the Signal Service.

Mr. WARREN. Is the Senator ready for me to answer?

Mr. BACON. Certainly; I am through.

Mr. WARREN. I answer that there has been no estimate whatever particularly for Cuba. If the Senator will permit me, I will go further and say that in transportation there may be no reason for it, because the removal of troops for many, many years has been considered necessary or advisable about once in a certain period from post to post. The removal of troops from a post here in the United States to Cuba and from there back to some other post might not possibly cost more than the direct removal across the country. Therefore, so far there has been no appreciable expenditure because of the occupation of Cuba. I think myself there will be more if we shall maintain a force there in the coming year.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the object I had in asking that question was not to get, as I said before, the estimate of the Senator, but to find out to what extent the executive department is taking into its confidence the legislative department in regard to this Cuban matter.

As I understand by way of possible inference from what the Senator has said, there has been no communication to the committee, as there certainly has been none to Congress that has fallen under my notice, of the amount of expenditure which has already been made from which a legitimate inference can be drawn as to how much expenditure there will be in the future.

I am frank to say that I have not been entirely satisfied with the attitude in this matter of the executive and of the legislative branches. I think that Congress has been remiss in acquiescing in this assumption. The question of the proper action of this Government toward Cuba is, in my opinion, not one which rests exclusively and solely in the determination of the executive department. I think it is one which should most

particularly and emphatically belong to the lawmaking power. Otherwise the executive department is clothed in this regard with the most unlimited, unrestrained, and autocratic power.

While I have not myself called the attention of the Senate to this omission by Congress, because there were many delicate considerations which would possibly require that we would pass by things which we did not think are entirely in accord with the theory upon which our Government is based, and the practices which it has always heretofore observed, at the same time I have not been unmindful of the fact that from my point of view Congress was not taking the part in this matter which it should. I am frank to say that I do not find in any legislation which we have had so far any authority devolving upon the executive department of the entire determination of all the questions which relate to the occupation of Cuba, the setting up of a government in Cuba without any authority on the part of Congress, with unlimited power; power to make law, power to set aside law, power to dissolve parliament, power to call parliament.

As I said, I do not propose to go into that question; but I think it would be unfortunate, Mr. President, if this Congress should expire and there be no word uttered in either branch of Congress to indicate that Congress thought it had the power and the right and the duty to prescribe what should be the action of this Government in Cuba, and that on the contrary it understood that it was a matter which, without any special delegation of power on the part of Congress, devolved it exclusively upon the Executive and without reference to any opinion of Congress or any action of Congress.

Mr. President, I do not intend to go at length into this matter and I do not desire to discuss it, but I simply discharge the duty which I think devolves upon me, as I see it, no more than upon any other Senator, to take the opportunity that this utterance shall be made in order that it may not, through our silence, be considered as a continued recognized fact that in such matters Congress has no voice and that it is a matter exclusively for the functions and offices of the executive department.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, in connection with what the Senator from Georgia has just said about the conditions in Cuba, I should like to make an inquiry. I hardly know from whom to make it, because the Senator in charge of the bill has indicated that he has not been taken into the confidence of the War Department in this matter. Therefore I expect to direct my inquiry to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WARREN. I hope the Senator will not put me in the position of saying or assuming or allowing that I have been debarred from the confidence of the War Department or the Executive.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not understand the Senator.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator said I had not been taken into the confidence of the War Department, as I understood him.

Mr. TILLMAN. In regard to the expenditures about which the Senator from Georgia has been making inquiry.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator did not qualify it.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is what I meant, of course. I do not want to put the Senator in any false attitude or to indicate that he is not absolutely in the confidence of the War Department.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I undertook to say then, and I want to repeat now, that I know of no reason why we should have asked or why there should have been sent to my committee the matter of expenses in Cuba just at this time, that did not pertain to this bill or to provisions to be made, because they would naturally go for the present year into the deficiency bill and would not come to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TILLMAN. I said I thought the inquiry had better be made of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I had taken cognizance of the fact that the Senator in charge of the bill did not feel that he was qualified or called on to say anything.

Mr. CULLOM. Does the Senator put a question to me?

Mr. TILLMAN. The inquiry I wish to make is simply this: Has the Senator any information as to when we will get out of Cuba again, if ever?

Mr. CULLOM. None whatever.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then is the Senator prepared to explain why it is that the Engineer Corps of the United States Army—I think I saw it stated two companies had been ordered there within the last week or two—are making a survey of a foreign country?

Mr. CULLOM. I have no information on that subject, either.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. Table Calendar No. 23, Senate resolution No. 214, by Mr. CARTER.

Mr. CLAPP. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from South Carolina will proceed.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then, Mr. President, in pursuit of information from somebody, if anyone here is qualified, I would ask the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations whether there has been any communication whatever to his committee in regard to the present status in Cuba?

Mr. CULLOM. Nothing whatever has been received from the War Department or any other Government official on that subject, except what is in the messages of the President.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then I want to express the humble opinion that it seems to me a little odd our Committee on Foreign Relations does not itself take the initiative to get some information in regard to the anomalous condition now existing in Cuba.

For instance, I saw in another paper some days ago a statement coming from Georgia that a distinguished citizen of that State, a bishop of the Methodist Church, who has recently been on a pastoral journey in the island, returned home and made a report something to this effect: That Secretary Taft, while in Habana, had issued an order regarding the insurrectionists, or rebels, or patriots, or whatever other aggregation of ragamuffins it was who run Palma's government in the ground, or up a tree, and made him call for help—that Secretary Taft had issued an order under which private property had been seized; and an illustration or an incident was given of some person down there who owned a very fine stallion. A negro stole the horse, joined the rebels, or the insurrectionists, and under Secretary Taft's order the property in the possession of these rebels, or patriots, whichever you term them, was left in their charge without regard to whether they came by it honestly or not; and the man who bought the horse, who imported him from the United States, sees his horse every day in the possession of this negro patriot and he can not claim him. Why? The Secretary of War has given this fellow title to it, and nobody is allowed to interfere or to take any cognizance of this remarkable transaction.

Now, when our Army engineers are surveying the island—a very necessary thing probably after a while when we get to having a good deal of war down there and we shall have to see how we shall stop these negroes from interfering with sugar plantations—I say it is a little odd that Congress, the Senate, that nobody seems to think it worth while to make any inquiry or get in communication with the War Department or understand why all these remarkable transactions are being carried out.

While I, of course, have no purpose or desire to criticize the committee or to suggest what it shall do, I call attention to these little transactions, which are to me strange and need some explanation.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOM. The President of the United States himself in his messages told us all about the condition in Cuba at the beginning of the present session, and I assume that the thing is going along about as it was when he reported to us. We need nothing from him or anybody else, except to try to straighten out matters down there, until something occurs that requires him to give or justifies him in giving us another account of the situation. I think the condition is about the same as it has been for some months, and I am sorry to say that it does not appear to have quieted or settled down in any way.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have not read in the newspapers of a solitary instance of any recent outbreak or any bloodshed or any assembling of dissatisfied elements or people who do not like the existing status. I confess I would like to know when we are going to have an election down there and whether we are coming away at all or not.

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator will find out in due time, I have no doubt.

Mr. TILLMAN. I suppose we will, from the overlord at the White House, whose agent goes down there and destroys private property by Executive order, gives a negro a horse belonging to another man, and various other things like that. If that sort of thing goes on, it is no wonder that the Executive at the White House feels that Congress has no concern and no interest in the matter and no business with it. I reckon after a little we will be told it is none of our business.

Of course, if I can not get any information from the committee about this negro stealing the horse, as to why General Taft felt called upon to make an order of that extraordinary character, I will have to subside and wait for light in the future, after it is all over; but I presume, speaking seriously, that when the bill comes in for the settlement of these matters

the Senate will very humbly and in a proper spirit of humility appropriate the money without a word, and we will pay for this very same horse and a good many other things.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I understand the amendment on page 39 is pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was passed over.

Mr. WARREN. It is now pending. One or two Senators have contemplated offering amendments.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to offer an amendment to it. After the word "men," in line 18, page 39, I move to insert the words "of the Army, Navy, and the Revenue-Cutter Service;" so as to read: "or to prohibit the transportation of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and the Revenue-Cutter Service."

Mr. WARREN. I assume the Senator expects to include the marines under the head of the Navy.

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WARREN. I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. NELSON. My object is to include the men in the Revenue-Cutter Service.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 39, line 18, after the word "men," insert "of the Army, Navy, and the Revenue-Cutter Service."

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to add "and the members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey."

Mr. WARREN. Are they any part of the Navy?

Mr. PERKINS. No; but they are doing as much for commerce and navigation as any other Department of our Government, and I think we should include the members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator from Minnesota accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from California?

Mr. NELSON. I accept that amendment to the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be read as modified.

The SECRETARY. After the word "men," in line 18, insert "of the Army, Navy, the Revenue-Cutter Service, and the members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Are amendments to the bill in order now?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The committee amendment is now under consideration as amended.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho rise to the pending amendment?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; I rise to offer an amendment to the pending amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 39, line 16, after the word "rates," strike out the words "to the Government."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho to the amendment.

Mr. CLAPP. I should like to have an explanation of that amendment to the amendment.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will explain it, with the permission of the Senate. The amendment just read is proposed to be followed by one striking out, on line 17, after the word "transportation," down to and including the word "transportation" on line 18, and on line 19, by inserting, after the word "rates," the words "when traveling under official orders."

Mr. CLAPP. I shall object to that, Mr. President.

Mr. HEYBURN. The effect of this amendment is that it confines the exception to the interstate-commerce act to officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States. I propose to strike out the words "to the Government," in line 16, in order that this exception may be allowed to the officers and enlisted men without going through the Department at Washington in every case, and I have provided for that by inserting "when traveling under official orders." The effect of that would be that if an order were telegraphed to a body of troops on the Pacific coast, for instance, to be transferred to Texas, they would be entitled to receive the transportation upon application at the point from which they move without waiting for the matter to be presented by the Government to the railroad company. In other words, the railroad company could not urge against an application for immediate transportation that they were prohibited from granting it under the provisions of the interstate-commerce act. It renders the movement of troops more readily controlled and managed by the officers where the movement is to take place. The other portion of the amendment, which is to strike out on lines 17 and 18, eliminates from

this measure all persons or property other than officers or men in the military service of the United States.

As the amendment was proposed originally, it would have permitted the Government to make terms with the transportation company for all Government employees, civil and military, because of the way the sentence is framed. I am quite sure it was not the intention of the committee reporting this amendment, nor would it meet with the approval of the Senate, that we should repeal the interstate-commerce act to the extent of permitting the Government of the United States, through whatever source it might act, entering into a contract with the railroad companies that would give either free or cheaper transportation to its employees generally. The term "persons or property" would cover every class of employees of the Government. That certainly was not intended.

The other amendment is simply to make that effective. The amendment proposing to strike out the words "to the Government" is merely intended to make it more convenient for the commanding officer at headquarters, wherever the order may be received, to immediately make the arrangement. For instance, in a time of emergency, where it was necessary to secure the immediate transportation of troops to quell a riot or on some great emergency that might arise, it would be very important that the commanding officer should have a right to arrange for transportation without waiting for Government action through official headquarters.

Mr. President, another suggestion important to be considered in connection with this proposed amendment is this: The Government of the United States, being the representative of all the people on all financial matters, anything that is paid out of the Treasury is paid by all the people, and I do not think it was intended that the Government of the United States should be in any way limited by the interstate-commerce act in the doing of anything that was for the general benefit of the people financially or otherwise. It was the Government that was acting for the purpose of an equal and even distribution of privileges and rights to all the people individually; but when all the people are interested, if they did not reserve the right, it should have been done for the Government to make any contract for the benefit of all the people in the way of cheaper transportation of men or of commodities.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. CLAPP. If I understand, the Senator's amendment is to strike out the word "Government," in line 16.

Mr. HEYBURN. The only purpose of that—

Mr. CLAPP. I am only asking for information.

Mr. HEYBURN. I propose to strike out three words, but it is for the purpose of incorporating the same sentiment in better language, on line 19, by inserting the words "when traveling under official orders."

Mr. CLAPP. Yes.

Mr. HEYBURN. It substitutes action by the commanding officer for action through the War Department at Washington, in the interest of expedition. That is the purpose. It is merely a question of the method of doing it.

Mr. FULTON. Do I understand the Senator to apply his amendment limiting the operation of this provision to the Army?

Mr. HEYBURN. To the Army.

Mr. FULTON. To the officers and enlisted men of the Army?

Mr. HEYBURN. To the officers and enlisted men of the Army.

Mr. FULTON. Why should it not apply to the Navy as well?

Mr. HEYBURN. This is not a naval appropriation bill. I think that probably when the naval bill comes here—

Mr. WARREN. I will simply say that I suppose that matter will be included in the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes. In any event, I should think that would be more properly taken care of in a bill providing for the government of the Navy. Of course the amendment as amended has not yet been acted upon, and it is subject to a point of order; but in order that it may be presented in the best form before the point of order is insisted upon I have offered this amendment.

Mr. CLAPP obtained the floor.

Mr. SPOONER. Before the Senator from Minnesota proceeds, will he permit me to ask to have the three or four lines read as proposed to be amended?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota rise to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN]?

Mr. CLAPP. I do.

Mr. SPOONER. I ask the Senator from Minnesota to yield for the moment in order that the lines proposed to be amended may be stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN].

The SECRETARY. It is proposed in the amendment of the committee on page 39, line 16, after the word "rates," to strike out the words "to the Government;" after the word "transportation," in line 17, to strike out the words "of persons or property, or to prohibit the transportation;" and in line 19, after the word "rates," to insert the words "when traveling under official orders;" so that if amended that part of the amendment would read:

Provided further, That nothing in the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, shall be held to prohibit the allowance of reduced rates for the transportation of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, the Revenue-Cutter Service, and the members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the service of the United States and their families at reduced rates when traveling under official orders.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, all I care to say on that subject is this: Of course, this amendment ought not to be in this bill; it is not the proper way to amend the interstate-commerce law; but conceding that there should be an amendment, I am in favor of an amendment that goes to the benefit of the United States Government. That is why I object to striking out the words "reduced rates to the Government." The Government should get these reduced rates. The Government can make its contract with the railroad, and then it eliminates the suggestion of an entering wedge here for a class of people, on their own responsibility, although under cover of official service, coming as an entering wedge into the law which we passed last spring; and unless it can be distinctly limited to negotiations between the Government and the railroads for the transportation of persons and property of those in the service of the Government—I do not care how many services you include—I shall make the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I made the point of order yesterday against this provision. Some Senators have spoken to me, expressing a desire that the point of order be not insisted upon if the provision could be so amended as to meet with general approval. It can not be amended, Mr. President, in any way to meet my approval so long as it allows the Government, or any person or any officer, any privileges that are not accorded to every American citizen. I do not regard the Government as standing in any better position to secure special legislation in its favor than I do the position of any individual or society seeking special legislation in his or its favor. For that reason, Mr. President, I am opposed to it. We labored strenuously a year ago, all through the long months of the winter and along into the summer, to enact a railroad rate bill. We finally secured the passage of a bill which I believe to be a very good one. Probably one of the best provisions there in that law is the provision against any railway company granting any special privilege to any class, either in the transportation of persons or the transportation of freight. That, Mr. President, was the very life and spirit of that whole enactment.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. McCUMBER. I do.

Mr. FULTON. I confess I can not understand how the Senator contends—perhaps he can explain it—that this amendment would operate against the interests of the people. When you give the Government preferential rates, reduced rates, are you not, in effect, giving them to the people? How can it be contended that that operates to the disadvantage of the people when the people have to pay the rates?

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, that is not the extent of the amendment we are considering; but I will answer the Senator in this way: What is paid by the Government is from taxes levied equally on all classes of the people—not especially upon one class, but equally upon all classes of people—either by a direct tax or by the other method of securing Government funds. This applies to the matter of transportation alone. The traveling public, the public that are compelled to do the traveling, must pay ultimately the difference; the people who pay for freight must ultimately pay the difference in freight between what is a reasonable compensation and what the Government pays. In other words, if the Government gets its freight for nothing, the people who pay for freight must pay the difference, and if the Government officials and others travel for nothing the traveling public must pay the difference.

Mr. FULTON. Who pays it?

Mr. WARREN. Who is the Government?

Mr. McCUMBER. I stated to the Senator—and I presume that he understands it—that we pay it by general taxation against all the people; but if I pay general taxes and I do not travel I am not paying the difference between the Government getting its transportation free and I having to pay for my own.

Mr. FULTON. If the transportation under regular rates, we will say, costs the Government the sum of \$50,000,000 per annum, and by the reduced rate proposed by this amendment it will only cost the Government \$25,000,000, would not the taxation be less for the people?

Mr. WARREN. It does not necessarily follow that rates are reduced.

Mr. FULTON. But the Senator from North Dakota is talking about a reduced rate to the Government, and I am assuming that it is a reduced rate. My question implies that I believe that the reduced rate to the Government is a reduced rate to the people of the Government.

Mr. McCUMBER. A reduced rate to the Government is a reduced rate to a portion of the people of the Government; and that is what I have tried to make clear to the Senator.

Mr. WARREN. If the Senator will allow me right there—

Mr. McCUMBER. Let me make that clear.

Mr. WARREN. Very well.

Mr. McCUMBER. The railways, in order to pay their dividends and their running expenses, must receive the money from those who use their traveling facilities. They do not collect it from those who do not use those facilities. Therefore, if they must raise \$25,000,000 additional, they must raise it, not from the man who does not travel, but they have got to raise it from the traveling public; and that completely answers the assertion of the Senator.

Mr. SPOONER. Is the Government any more than an agency of the people for the transaction of the people's business? The Government can not be called a "class," as contradistinguished from the people; it is a mere agency to carry on the affairs of the people, constituted by the people, instituted by the people, and maintained by the people.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator from North Dakota is one of the people.

Mr. SPOONER. No; he is one of the Government; he is not one of the people. Is it a fair illustration of the principle for which the Senator is contending—equality among shippers?

Mr. McCUMBER. I think it is. The equality among shippers pertains to an equality not among all of the people, but to equality among the shippers. If the Government becomes a shipper and somebody else is also shipping—if the Government ships \$50,000,000 worth, to the extent that that would mean an amount paid out of \$50,000,000 a certain portion of the public pay the expenditure of \$50,000,000—then, if the Government gets its freight carried for nothing, the other public—not all of the people, but mainly the ones who have to pay for shipping—will pay the difference. That differentiates it entirely.

Mr. SPOONER. But everyone has the benefit of the Government, whether he patronizes the railroad company or whether he does not. The Government is the agency of all the people. I have always understood the theory upon which we abolished passes to be to deprive the railroad corporations of the country of the power to discriminate by means of free transportation ad libitum between shippers.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is one reason.

Mr. SPOONER. And the principal reason. It was to destroy discrimination. If the Senator and myself lived and carried on the same kind of business in the same community, if you please, it was to prohibit the railway company from any longer giving rebates, from giving to the Senator and his family and their friends and his friends free transportation without limit, while they charged me, his competitor in the same community, shipping over the same line, and selling in the same market, full prices for transportation for myself and all of mine. That is a very subtle instrumentality, which has always been employed by transportation companies to attract business, to draw a shipper from one railroad to another, and to discriminate against one man in a community in favor of another. It never entered my mind that the Government of the United States, in the transaction of public business for which the people pay every dollar of expense, was to be regarded as a shipper, as the individuals of the country, the business men of the country, are shippers. I beg the Senator's pardon for interrupting him so long.

Mr. McCUMBER. I want to see where the Senator's argument is going to land the Senator and the country. It is going to land us in paternalism, if it is carried out to its logical sequence. Let us see. The proposition is that the people are

always interested in the Government saving wherever it can on expenses, because the people have got to pay those expenses. I maintain, upon the other hand, that that is not the proper solution of the differences between the Government and the governed. For instance, I maintain that business of every character, although it could be carried on more cheaply by the Government and although the people have to pay more because it is not carried on by the Government, should still be carried on by the people. Let us take a case in point. I have no doubt but what the Government could erect the proper buildings and machinery and go into the business of manufacturing everything that is necessary to build its war vessels, and that it could build them more cheaply than it can hire the shipping interests to build them; but I should never be in favor of its doing so, unless the shipping interests had it by the throat, so that there would be no competition whatever. I believe that we should pay more and have the work done by private shipping interests. Otherwise we would be thrown in competition with the shipbuilding interests, and the Government has no right to enter into competition with the shipbuilding interests. In this case it would enter into competition with the merchants and other people who are paying for the transportation of freight. The Government has no right to enter into competition against any of its own people.

So it might manufacture its powder more cheaply than the private manufacturers can manufacture it, and the Government would gain by it; but I insist that the Government has no right to go into the manufacture of powder. It could perform a great many other things that are done by private interests much more cheaply, because there would be no profit to be earned, no people to be supported by reason of the profits; but I certainly am against the Government going into any character of private business. It may get its business done as cheaply as it can in honest competition with private business; but it never ought to ask the railroads or the shipbuilders or anyone else to give it preferences.

Suppose it wants to build a war vessel costing \$10,000,000 and it should go to one of the great shipbuilding concerns and say: "I want this ship built for \$5,000,000. The public gets the benefit of it. We will tax the public for the other five millions. In other words, you build it for less than it costs you and let the public pay the difference." That is a case that is exactly parallel with the case of the Government asking the railroads to furnish transportation for half of what it costs and making the public pay the difference. Neither of them is a correct principle of government.

Mr. President, there are other things in this bill to which I will not now advert. As I say, we tried in the railroad rate bill to get a square deal for all and special privileges for none.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator allow me right there?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. When the Senator expresses the sentiment that we provided absolutely the same rates for everybody without exception he forgets that railroad men and their families go free; he forgets that the Government, through its Post-Office Department, is able to transport its employees free, but when it comes to the War Department, and it is necessary to send officers and men and property over the railroads, the Senator would debar it from sending them free or at reduced rates. It seems to me the Senator is pushing the matter too far.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Government is conducting the Post-Office. That is a part of its governmental duty. Whether it is conducting it as cheaply and as economically as might be done under private control, I do not know.

Mr. WARREN. It is conducting it precisely the same as the War Department is conducting its business.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator will bear in mind that the Government does not ask the railroad companies to carry the mail for half the price they charge private individuals for carrying the same thing. I believe we pay fully as much as the private individual pays for a like kind of service. The Government pays all along for everything.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator is wrong about that. The Congress of the United States provides what shall be paid for carrying the mails, and also that certain postal employees shall be carried free of charge.

Mr. McCUMBER. I did not say that Congress did not so provide.

Mr. WARREN. Of course there are no others engaged in the United States in the same business, but almost from time immemorial the Government, in the matter of the mails, has contracted for their transportation at such rate as it saw fit, whether that rate exceeded or whether it was one-half what the rate might be for other merchandise.

Another thing: The Government, in the telegraph business,

forces upon the companies a cut rate for Government business, and we do not contend against it.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do.

Mr. WARREN. It seems to me the logic of the Senator's argument is that we shall take the profit of transporting the families of these officers, who can hardly support themselves and their families even when not compelled to take these enforced trips, and distribute it among those who are shipping freight over the road in the shape of lower freight rates. In other words, we must, in a way, insist upon contributions from them; we must compel the railroads to charge them full rates, although the railroads are willing to give them half rates, so that the shippers of freight may get that amount of money, wrung from the slender means of the officers of the Army, who, as General Funston says, are getting less than bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, and others in San Francisco.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, my heart bleeds equally with that of the Senator as I see the poor military man go down with his wife and his family in his carriage to the depot. As I see the footman alight to help them out, my heart bleeds for them to think that they must pay just the same prices as other citizens; that they must pay just the same as the poor fellow of the sod shanty in my own State, who is attempting to make a living. My heart is as sympathetic for them as is that of the Senator from Wyoming. But while I am giving this aristocracy that we are building up in this country my heartfelt sympathy, I do not feel that the fellow out in the sod shanty should pay the difference; and, if he should happen to want to come East should be compelled to make up the difference between the half rate and the full rate for the benefit of these downtrodden people.

Now, Mr. President, I believe that we spent too much time in trying to get a perfect rate bill last year to attempt now to make an insidious attack upon it by getting special privileges for any class. We have already got amendments in here to include the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and then I know of no reason why we should not include the Geological Survey. I do not know where we are going to stop if we make any exception whatever.

When we excepted the railroad employees we excepted them because we felt if they took their families they were taking them with them in their work, not for the purpose of traveling generally over the country, but to allow their families to accompany them if they saw fit. That was going a little further than strict justice required, I think.

Mr. WARREN. And we seek to do the same when an officer of the Army is ordered from here to the Philippines and is compelled to take his family with him or suffer a separation of two or three years, maintaining the expense of two homes, one for his family here and one for himself in that part of the world to which he is sent by the imperative orders of the War Department.

Mr. McCUMBER. Why not do the same when an officer of the civil service is going from one portion of the country to another? There is no more reason why we should include one officer than another.

Mr. SPOONER. We have provided for them.

Mr. WARREN. We have provided for other Government employees.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; in a certain way, I think; but to that extent it is wrong.

Now, I want to call attention to another feature—

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. In relation to civil officers of the Government, is it not a fact that the Government pays all the expenses of post-office inspectors and other inspectors, as, for instance, in the Secret Service? They are all civil officers.

Mr. McCUMBER. While they are on duty.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Mr. McCUMBER. So it does for Army officers. It pays all their expenses when they are on duty. But the Government does not pay for the transportation of the families of civil officers, and it ought not to pay for the transportation of the families of military officers.

So much has been said, Mr. President, about this poor class, that I really think it is time we should understand a little about the care that is given by the Government to the military and naval arm of the nation. They receive emoluments and benefits that are not accorded to any other class, so far as I know. They have higher pay. If I write and ask what is the salary of the Lieutenant-General, they will write back and tell me it is \$11,000 a year; but, if I make an investigation, I ascertain that

the Lieutenant-General has served for fifteen years, and then I discover that he gets 30 per cent more than \$11,000.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator does not want to be regarded as making that statement. That never was and it is not now the law. The Senator ought to know it, and the Senate itself must know it at this point.

Mr. McCUMBER. To which class of officers does the length of service provision apply?

Mr. WARREN. It does not strictly apply to any officers but lieutenants and captains, because there is a maximum as to the majors, lieutenant-colonels, colonels, brigadiers, major-generals, and the Lieutenant-General.

Mr. McCUMBER. Here I have the list of major-generals. There are eight of them in active service and their regular salary is \$7,500.

Mr. WARREN. That is right.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is the initiatory salary. Do they at any time receive more than that?

Mr. WARREN. That is the maximum salary that they can ever receive.

Mr. McCUMBER. There is \$7,500 for that. What are all of these provisions on page after page of the bill for length-of-service pay—a new appropriation for length of service?

Mr. WARREN. What is the question?

Mr. McCUMBER. I am asking the Senator to explain what is meant in this bill by the additional appropriation almost under every heading for length-of-service pay?

Mr. WARREN. It applies under every heading where pay is rated for lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels, because the minimum that a colonel can get and the maximum are different, although not to the extent of the 40 per cent that may apply to a captain or a lieutenant. A lieutenant gets \$1,400 unmounted and \$1,500 mounted. After five years he gets an additional 10 per cent; after ten years, 20 per cent; after fifteen years, 30 per cent, and after twenty years 40 per cent, and that is his maximum. The same is true of captains. A captain receives \$1,800 unmounted and \$2,000 mounted; a major, \$2,500; a lieutenant-colonel, \$3,000, and a colonel receives \$3,500. The maximum salary of a colonel is \$4,500; the maximum of a lieutenant-colonel is \$4,000, and the maximum of a major is \$3,500; so that the extra pay applies only up to that maximum.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator gives that as the maximum. What is the amount of their retired pay? Is it three-fourths?

Mr. WARREN. It is three-fourths of whatever salary the officer receives at the time of retirement, according to the rank he had attained when retired.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will take the Lieutenant-General. The Lieutenant-General is rated at \$11,000. I find that on the retired list the average annual salary is \$8,250. I find the major-generals receive \$7,500 each.

Mr. SCOTT. May I interrupt the Senator from North Dakota?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator speaks of the Lieutenant-General. He will find that this bill dispenses with that rank entirely. So he need not discuss that at all.

Mr. McCUMBER. We have not dispensed with the rank of those who have been retired. They are still receiving the same. The major-generals receive an annual salary of \$7,500. They retire at \$5,625.

Mr. WARREN. Not \$7,500 on the retired list. Three-quarters of that.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; I mean on active service. I am giving the active and the retired pay. These are given under the annual average salary of officers of each grade; and if the major-generals receive \$7,500—and I understand the Senator to say that is the highest—then why is it placed under the head of "average?"

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from North Dakota to the fact that these officers, where they are not residing in Government quarters, are entitled to an allowance for quarters. So the Government practically furnishes them a residence in addition to the salary.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; but that is not mentioned in connection with the salary. I want to call attention to that. When an officer is on duty at the barracks he does not have to pay rent. We generally give them pretty good buildings to live in. Such quarters as he uses where he may be stationed would

cost him from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per year in the city of Washington. He gets that free. If he, however, goes to the city of Washington and performs his duty there, he is given a certain allowance for his rooms, which probably is equivalent to from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

Mr. SCOTT. I will ask the Senator if he knows what the allowance is. What are the officers allowed for each room? If the Senator will figure it up, he will find that it does not amount to anything like the sum he stated.

Mr. McCUMBER. If he gets ten rooms, and if he is allowed \$15 for each room, it would be a hundred and fifty dollars a month. There are those who can give better information than I can.

Mr. WARREN. I hope the Senator will confine himself a little more closely to the facts. I know he wants to do it. The allowance of rooms commences at two for a lieutenant and extends along up possibly to ten for a Lieutenant-General.

Mr. McCUMBER. Ten, at how much a room?

Mr. WARREN. The maximum allowance is \$12 a month per room.

Mr. McCUMBER. For how many rooms?

Mr. SCOTT. Say, for a first lieutenant.

Mr. WARREN. For a first lieutenant, two rooms; a captain, three rooms—\$24 to \$36 a month.

Mr. SCOTT. That is far distant from \$1,800 or \$2,000.

Mr. WARREN. It does not apply in any case except to officers detailed away from their permanent quarters.

Mr. McCUMBER. I stated that the quarters furnished an officer of the higher grade at the place where his duties are to be performed ordinarily would be equivalent, in rent, in the city of Washington, to from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator is entirely wide of the mark about that. He is running wild in his statements.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President—

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator permit me to say a word?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator is giving the salaries of the few higher officers of the Army. What kind of a display would it make if some Senator, to illustrate life-insurance salaries, were to get up here and state the incomes of the life-insurance presidents, the salaries of the general officers of the great railroad corporations, omitting all those of the lower rank—the agents, the bookkeepers, etc.—and taking the few higher ones? What would such a comparison amount to?

Now, a man in order to be taken in the Army must be a selected man. Boys applying for entrance to West Point must have a physique that will pass a rigid inspection. They must have a mental equipment that is excellent; and, as a matter of fact, only about one in three is accepted. Not more than half of those at first accepted pass West Point. There are many officers who have left West Point and gone out and received salaries of twenty or thirty thousand dollars, and I know as high, in one instance, as \$40,000. They are men who have been in the Army. The Army to-day includes just as good men as you can find in the life insurance companies, just as good men as you can find in the great railroad corporations. When you come to the high-salaried officers, there is one Lieutenant-General until the present officer's term expires and then none; you have seven or eight major-generals and fifteen brigadier-generals in the line, and possibly nine more in the departments, as heads of departments, a matter of twenty-five or thirty high salaries in the entire Army, and they go to men who have charge of this great property and men who have charge of the distribution of these great amounts that we appropriate, and have devoted their lives to Army work and service. I say it is unfair to undertake to hold up here to ridicule the comparatively few officers of the Army who get high salaries as illustrating the general pay of Army officers.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will not allow the Senator's statement to go unchallenged that anyone has ridiculed anything. I want to say to the Senator that I have my views on what is just and proper, and I will express those views to the best of my ability, and I will not submit to the statement that there is any spirit of ridicule in any statement that has been made in the discussion of this matter.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

Mr. McCUMBER. I yielded for a question and the Senator made an argument. I will take up the argument with him.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator yield until I apologize?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield to the Senator for whatever purpose he wishes.

Mr. WARREN. I had no right, perhaps, to make a speech and for that I apologize. If I have wrongfully accused the

Senator of ridiculing, I apologize most humbly for that also. But when he stated that the officers of the Army drove to the depot with footmen and drivers—men getting \$1,400 a year—it seemed to me as if it were ridicule. I take it back, however, and will assume it was not ridicule, if the Senator will say that he spoke fairly and in good faith about carriages, footmen, drivers, etc.

Mr. McCUMBER. When the Senator, in most sweeping terms, spoke of the poverty of these officers, I thought it was but proper to give the opposite side. That is as far as I have gone.

Mr. WARREN. You do not think that officers are usually driven in carriages, accompanied by footmen and drivers, do you?

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I was considering these salaries for the purpose of determining whether it is the duty of Congress to make an exception for the families of officers different from all the rest of American citizenship. If there is such a case made as to justify us in making a different law for the traveling officer and the traveling public, then we ought to understand upon what basis such a proposition is made.

Mr. SCOTT. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish to finish, and then I will yield.

Mr. SCOTT. An ordinary citizen does not have to move unless he so wills it. But an officer at the command of the Secretary of War is compelled to move. He may be compelled to move from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, and it may cost him seven or eight hundred dollars to make the move.

Mr. McCUMBER. When he goes upon his official duties the Government pays the traveling expenses.

Mr. SCOTT. Individually, but not for his family.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Government pays for it.

Mr. SCOTT. Not for his family.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly not. When the Senator goes away on official business, if he takes his family with him, the Government does not pay for his family either.

I take these salaries just as they are given me from the War Department, and I say that when you take the benefits that these officers are receiving, as a whole, they are better paid than are the civil officers of the Government, because they have privileges that are not accorded to civil officers, for the most part. I do not know exactly what is the value of four or five rooms. It would depend upon what building they were in. If they were at one of the hotels, at \$5 a day each, it would be considerable. I do not know what allowance is made. Undoubtedly a greater allowance is made for the higher officers than for the lower ones. I am not complaining that the allowances are unjust. I simply say that, for the most part, they must be taken into consideration in discussing the question of the salary for the purpose of determining whether we ought to change this law which we made last winter.

Now, that is not all. Every officer not only for himself, but for his family, as I understand, and the Senator in charge of the bill can correct me if I am in error, has the privilege of purchasing all of his goods from the Commissary Department. That means considerable. He purchases practically at wholesale rates. What I mean by wholesale rates is the original cost of the goods and 10 per cent added, if I am correctly informed, and 10 per cent would cover in most cases the freight from the point of purchase to the place of sale. The difference between the wholesale price and the retail price with the ordinary family of five would probably amount to at least \$500 a year. It might amount to considerably more. Officers have the benefit of that as well. I can not say what it amounts to.

Mr. WARREN. I think if the Senator will consider that it is the difference between the two profits—that of the retailer and that of the wholesaler—and that if the family is small, he will admit that \$500 is too much.

Mr. McCUMBER. As I keep house, I understand something about it. I am keeping house and know something about it. I live in the city of Washington, and the difference between the wholesale price and the retail price is very, very great—perhaps three or four times as great as it is in my own section of the country.

Mr. WARREN. What would the Senator estimate the percentage of difference to be between wholesale and retail? That is a good way to get at it.

Mr. McCUMBER. In the neighborhood of 50 per cent.

Mr. WARREN. Oh! On sugar, for instance.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is between wholesale and what it is sold for at retail. I mean the ordinary goods. It runs all the way from 25 per cent on groceries and little things of that kind to from 40 to 50 per cent on meats. In some branches of the

grocery line the difference between wholesale and retail is very light indeed. But we must take this as a general rule.

I notice that we are still increasing salaries in this bill; that is, giving that which is equivalent to an additional salary. Here is a provision on page 27:

Provided, That hereafter the heat and light actually necessary for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men shall be furnished at the expense of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

I call attention to it simply as an additional saving to the officers.

Mr. WARREN. That is putting them back just where they were formerly and giving that which was taken away when salaries and allowances, etc., were reduced about the year 1870. It seemed to the committee that, in view of the increases in prices that have been made since the year 1870, it is not too much to restore what the officers originally had.

Mr. McCUMBER. But, Mr. President, the Senator must not consider me as ridiculing this at all or as criticising it. I simply call his attention to the matter to show that we are favoring these officers in many ways in this bill—assisting them wherever we can.

As to the lower officers, as I look over this bill, I agree with the Senator most emphatically that every one of the officers of the lower grades is receiving too little. There is no question about it. For my part I can not see any reason why we should have a difference of nearly \$4,000 between major-general and the Lieutenant-General, or why there should be \$2,000 between brigadier-general and major-general, or another thousand between the next two grades. I think there is too wide a gap in all these instances between the several grades, and that there ought to be a leveling process, not necessarily by bringing the higher ones down, but by bringing the lower ones up. So we agree entirely upon that. I am in favor of granting a compensation that will be just and proper to every one of these officers.

I wish now to call the Senator's attention to another provision of this bill, to which I myself am opposed, and if I can raise a point against it, although it has already been adopted, I shall do so. I call the attention of the Senator to a provision of the bill on page 15, under the Bureau of Insular Affairs:

For officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, \$9,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Army, whom he may consider especially well qualified, to act as principal assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and said principal assistant while acting under said detail shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major.

There is another method of raising the salary of at least one of them. The objection that I have to that is the delegating of Army officers to perform civil functions. If there is any one thing we should guard against, it is against reaching the military arm into all the civil branches of the Government. I do not believe that we should create so many officers that we do not know what to do with them. It is true that we probably have to-day twice as many officers as we need, and so to give employment and to help out in salaries we are continually attempting to crowd them into the civil business of the country. If it is necessary that we should have some one connected with the Bureau of Insular Affairs who is especially by education qualified in military affairs, there may be some reason which would justify the amendment.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator permit me right here?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator is in error, at least from the standpoint of the Army and I think from the standpoint of the public generally, when he says we have too many officers. On the contrary, we are short of officers, and there have been so many details to military schools, for submarine mines, and torpedo purposes, etc., that the companies have but one and two instead of two or three commissioned officers each; and that is true throughout the Army.

The Insular Bureau is entirely within the War Department, and this amendment seeks to permit the employment, at the pay of a major, of an assistant to the chief. There is no doubt about the necessity of it. It is simply a matter of whether the Department shall be compelled to use a captain or a major. If a major is selected there will be no increase of salary. If a captain is selected there will be an increase the same as that given to officers at West Point and elsewhere for special duties.

Mr. McCUMBER. The increase may be absolutely proper. It may be appropriate. What I object to is projecting the arm of the Army into the civil affairs of the Government. That is the custom in the old countries, until we find officers connected with every branch of the civil Government. I do not want to see it grow in this country.

I call the attention of the Senator and of the Senate to an-

other matter that pertains to the salaries, and I speak of it as pertaining to the salaries only as bearing upon this proposition, and that is the salary of retired officers. A retired officer receives a salary equivalent to three-fourths of his active salary. If he had to pay a life insurance company for the purpose of securing an annual income of this amount, how much would he have to pay? Have we ever thought of that proposition?

Mr. President, that privilege alone is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the Army. That privilege alone, the right to retire at a certain age and be protected for the balance of his life, is equivalent to an enormous sum paid to a life insurance company for the same purpose. I believe it would average an increase of salary equivalent to 50 per cent to provide that much of an income after a certain age, or very nearly that; perhaps more than 50 per cent in the case of those of the lower grades of officers. Those things it seems to me should be taken into consideration.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator allow me right here?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Of course that is no new thing. That has been the practice almost ever since the formation of an army. It applies to the Army and the Navy and the enlisted force.

Mr. McCUMBER. I know it is not a new thing, but it is a thing we ought to take into consideration.

I wish to say to the Senator right here that the greatest privilege which can be accorded to any young man in the United States is that of being educated by the Government of the United States in the very best educational institute for boyhood, and to be then assured a commission in the Army, and to be then assured a life income after he has gone out of the Army. I can not imagine any greater boon to any young man than that of having the privilege of entering the Army or the Navy of the United States. It can be granted to but few of the American citizens. But what I want the man who has entered one of these great seats of learning to feel is that when he has stepped over the threshold his blood does not change from red to blue, that he is still a good American citizen, receiving this great blessing, receiving this privilege from the American people, and that he should not be accorded special privileges and rights that are not accorded to the one who had to be left out and was unable to secure the same privileges.

The Senator speaks very highly of the class of young men who enter the Army. Mr. President, I will agree with the Senator that they are among the best young boys that we have in the country, but I desire to call the Senator's attention to another thing: We select these young men when they are from 15 and 16 to 18 years of age. We do not know what is in a man until he has shown his mettle in the struggle for existence against other men. You can not measure the quality and the character of an individual between the ages of 15 and 20 years, and I would generally select, for practical knowledge and not mere theory, for any character of labor, not the man who has been educated in this way, but the man who has been educated in the hard school of struggle and experience. He is worth more from a practical standpoint than any officer you can select for that purpose, and I would select him for every civil duty and not select an officer of the Army for it.

Mr. President, I desire to say that everything I have uttered upon this subject has been simply to enforce my plea that we shall treat American citizens exactly alike and that no one shall have a special privilege, and I ground my point of order upon that proposition.

Mr. WARREN. I assume that the point of order will not be pressed until there has been an opportunity to reply.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly not.

Mr. WARREN. I should like to ask the Senator before he sits down if he thinks it is quite fair to an enlisted man who may have a family and who certainly does not get a large salary, when a railroad is willing to carry his wife and children free or at reduced rates, to deny him the privilege of having that done?

The soldier may have served his time faithfully and well in the Philippines. He is entitled upon expiration of his term to go to the place of his original enlistment, but instead of that he does what the Government is anxious to have him do, if he is a good soldier—reenlists. He reenlists in the Philippines. When the time comes for his next discharge, he is entitled to a discharge in the Philippines. He may want to go to his home, say, in New Jersey or Massachusetts or somewhere on the Atlantic coast.

It has been customary for the transcontinental roads and others to give him a very low rate, including his family, if he has one. Does not the Senator think that we ought in some way to relieve a situation like that?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. WARREN. We laid this hardship upon him by the law under discussion, the interstate-commerce law.

Mr. McCUMBER. But why should we assume this method of relieving him? Why should we do indirectly that which every impulse of duty declares we ought to do directly? No American citizen should be asked to serve his Government for the sum of \$13 a month. Pay the soldier what he ought to have. Pay him honest compensation. Then let him do with his money as he sees fit. Pay him what is proper. I believe our soldiers ought to receive more than double what they are receiving today, and then they could afford to pay their railroad fare.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, this provision, as it has finally been worked out without the amendment which is proposed to it, seems to me rather a ridiculous one. It says:

That nothing in the act—

Which is mentioned—

shall be held to prohibit the allowance of reduced rates to the Government for the transportation of persons or property, or to prohibit the transportation of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Revenue-Cutter Service, and the members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the service of the United States, and their families at reduced rates.

I can see no reason in the world why the members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and their families should be preferred in the matter of reduced transportation to other civil employees of the Government. They certainly are no more important than the Cabinet officers and the thousands of officials who are constantly in the civil employment of the Government. As it stands it is illogical and, to my mind, absolutely absurd.

Mr. President, coming for a moment—and I will take but a moment—to the remark of my friend the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], whose ability I grant and whose friendship I am proud to have, that the suggestion which I made led to centralization of government, I beg to say that I can see no possible theory upon which that can be deduced from any observation which I made. The Government does not enter into competition with the individual citizen. If the Government chooses to manufacture its own powder, which in the last analysis is in the interest of all the people it must have the power to do, it does not enter into competition with the manufacturers of ammunition throughout the country, because it manufactures only for its own use and not for sale, not for profit, whereas the citizen who manufactures it manufactures for sale as a part of his business and for profit.

Mr. McCUMBER. Do we not limit the market of the citizen then to that extent?

Mr. SPOONER. Oh, that is almost socialistic. But that argument, Mr. President, would prevent the Government of the United States, if the powder factories of the country should be destroyed or if some great combination should take the Government by the throat when war is imminent, from manufacturing its own powder in order to protect our coasts and to defend our flag. That can not be possible, and any argument based upon it can not be a sound argument.

It costs the Government, I think, more—and always has and, I presume, always will—to manufacture or to carry on works than it would cost to have it done by contract, or than it costs, combinations being omitted, by purchase from individuals. But there is nothing I have said—for I am as much opposed to centralization as any man in this Chamber or who will ever enter this Chamber—that warrants a suggestion that it favors inferentially or any other way centralization.

Now, Mr. President, a word about the Army officer. The Senator from North Dakota has gone very carefully through the details as to the allowances to Army officers. So much is allowed for quarters. I lived once in some of their quarters. I would not want to do so again. Hundreds of these Army officers have spent almost all their life on the frontier, in tents and cabins, and on the plains, through the winters where the quarters were by no means comfortable. I spent a winter a good many years ago in a fort not far from where the Senator lives. I was an officer. I had company quarters. They were almost intolerable, and they were as good as there were to be had in that region.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator will find very excellent quarters there now.

Mr. SPOONER. Possibly better than in the Philippines, better than an Army officer may find anywhere to which the Commander in Chief orders him to go and fixes his destination.

There is one phase of the Army officer's life which the Senator from North Dakota leaves out of account. The West Pointer, of course, gets his education at West Point. It is an admirable education. It is an education, however, more intended to fit him for Army service than it is for business life. The young man who graduates from West Point graduates from

that institution with an honorable obligation resting upon him to serve as an Army officer the Government which has educated him to be an Army officer; and, Mr. President, some of the years of his life, while in active service, he may have pleasant assignments. He may live for a time in Washington. He may ride in an Army ambulance with a driver to the depot.

But every day and night of his life, until he shall have retired, he is resting under a solemn obligation at the word of command to move; it may be to the Philippines; it may be to Cuba; it may be to the frontier, if there be any frontier left. He is sworn to stand under the flag and be shot if need be. It is a part of his contract to serve the Government. He does not always have good quarters. It is not the contract of his service that he shall be pampered. He may not always have his family with him; but he marches under the burning sun, and he marches through the jungle, and he marches through the pouring rain, and he sleeps not in a soft bed, but sometimes in the swamp, sometimes in the rain, often, often on the ground. Some phases of his life are pleasant, but there is the uncertainty of his life, the fact that he is always subject to the command of another as to his movements. Whether he shall go into danger or sleep in comfort on a canopied bed is not for him to say. He parted with his choice long, long ago. He is a machine. He can have no permanent home. He can not be sure for a month that he may not be obliged to part from those he loves, and part from them for a year, aye, Mr. President, forever.

This contract of the soldier, this never-ceasing obligation to go where he is ordered, to face death in one form or another, to leave his family, perhaps never to see them again, is something that with any right-thinking man counts for more than commutation of quarters, or the right to buy at wholesale goods purchased by the Government for distribution among officers.

Are the officers of the Army to be called blue blooded? That means aristocratic. They are a class. They do not make of themselves a class. They are segregated. The man who enters it segregates himself by his oath and his loss of liberty, of the freedom to go where he will and to do what he will. Of course he is of a class. But, Mr. President, when the bullet of the enemy strikes the officer's body or that of the soldier as he fights and falls under the flag, the blood which gushes from it is not *blue* blood, it is the best of loyal and patriotic and self-sacrificing *red* blood.

It is not quite fair, Mr. President, to make a standard of the allowances and the salary of the Lieutenant-General; they are very, very few relatively; or the major-general, or the brigadier-general, or the colonel. The Army is filled with men who have been there many, many years, who have been traveling along the weary road from the second lieutenantancy to the rank of major, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, aye, to the rank of captain.

The Senator from Wyoming tells me that there are to-day in the Army captains over 50 years of age. Beginning at West Point and serving on the frontier, having no soft and beautiful assignments or details, it is a long journey from West Point to 50 years of age and the epaulette of a captain.

I have not known many officers who have accumulated much. Now and then, I suppose, Army officers have been able to take advantage in a legitimate way of opportunities outside of the service to make money; but I venture to say that the great mass of the Army officers have relied upon their pay and what little they could save from their pay.

There is another thing about it. The Army officer with a wife and children, daughters and sons, loves them as the civilians do their wives and their children. He is as anxious that the daughter should have the accomplishments and the education which fit her to be the daughter of an officer and an accomplished woman as anyone in the world can be. You can not get that traveling all over the world. I have known many of these officers who have denied themselves and sacrificed much with their wives, that they might send their daughters to satisfactory schools and academies in the States while they were serving on the frontier and protecting the border and the settlers of the West from the ravages of Indian tribes.

We have to average this thing, Mr. President; not to pick out the most favored and make them the standard for all, because that is not the standard of all, nor is it the standard of many.

It does not change the rate law. I think if we could have proceeded to the enactment of the rate legislation in the usual Senatorial way, with less of friction, more of conference and discussion, such as is usual when the Senate acts within itself, perhaps some provisions of the rate law which are to-day found to be objectionable, and others the objections to which have not yet been discovered, would not be found to exist in it. But if

there is anything in the rate law, so far as Army officers are concerned, which is not just, it ought to be eliminated, and this is a good place to eliminate it.

Take the enlisted men. Does the same principle, so far as logic is concerned, not apply to them? They have, in a way, allowances, too. They are ill paid, I think, although their pay has not been changed for many years, as I recollect it.

Mr. WARREN. They are allowed food and clothing, which, of course, the officers are not.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes; they are allowed food and clothing, and they are allowed shelter except when they have no shelter, bunks except when they sleep on the ground under the stars or under the clouds.

Mr. WARREN. They are allowed all the real necessities of life.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator says they are allowed all the real necessities of life. Now, I do not believe that an Army officer, certainly not an enlisted man, can, without special provision, transport his family with him to a foreign post. It is a very grievous burden upon the average officer, if he must pay for it at full rates, to take with him his wife and perhaps his children to a post far away, a service or tour of duty which perhaps may take him a year or more. How many Senators would be willing to leave the wife and the family and enter upon a service which would preclude them from association with the family for a year, perhaps more? The officer is a better officer if he can have thrown around him the sacred and sweet influences of home, of wife and children, and the enlisted man is a better soldier; he is less liable to temptation; he is more stable in his service of the Government. I do not myself begrudge them, and I think the people of the United States who have been well served always by the Army on the frontier and everywhere—

Mr. WARREN. At San Francisco.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes; at San Francisco and everywhere, as they have been by the Navy, will begrudge the opportunity to these men, officers and enlisted men of the Army and the Navy, where it is proper and consistent with a due discharge of military duty, to facilitate the transportation of their families, so that, as far as possible, they may live together. It does not compete; it does not injure any person in the United States appreciably. I have no idea that among 85,000,000 people the trifling sum which would be taken out of the aggregate of railway transportation for the transportation of our little Army, the officers, and their families would amount to a discoverable sum; nor do I think that the principle is bad.

I go back to the proposition with which I started a while ago, that this is the people's Government. The Army is the people's Army. The officers are the agents of the people for purposes of defense and protection. Government is only an agency in this country and under our system through which the people govern themselves; that is all. These men are their agents. Every reasonable allowance and concession should be made to them; and the Army, more than almost any other class I know, should have the concessions which are proposed in this bill.

We provided in the rate bill that the railway companies might give free transportation to the ex soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. That costs the people something, on the argument of my good friend from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER]. Why is that done? That is done out of gratitude—not the payment of a debt, but out of gratitude by the people of the United States to the men who in the long ago preserved the Republic and made it the Government which it is and which it will always be, "an indestructible Union of indestructible States."

The day may come—I hope it will not, for I hope war will not come to us again, but no man on this earth can tell—when we may be grateful to the present Army and those who are to swell their ranks. But if it is proper for us out of gratitude to concede this thing to the members of the old Army, why is it not the decent thing to concede it to the members of the existing Army, who may be called to China, as they were not long ago, who may be called to the Philippines, or called to Cuba. God only knows where they may not be called under the contract they assume to obey, and to face death and danger anywhere the orders of the commanding officer may direct them to go.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the difficulties which surround this amendment, as they present themselves to my mind, are entirely disconnected from any question as to the adequacy of the pay either of the enlisted men or the officers of the Army of the United States, or any question connected with the character of their services. No Senator can have a higher opinion of the soldiers of the United States Army than I have. But this is entirely a practical question which we are dealing

with as the representatives of the Government of the United States in connection with the transportation of merchandise and soldiers for its benefit.

As I understand the Senator from Wyoming, in charge of this bill, the proposition involves the practical reduction of rates of transportation 50 per cent on all soldiers and all goods transported for the United States connected with the Army—that is, on certain roads.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. In explanation of that: From later information I am not certain but the Interstate Commerce Commission might yet decide that the rates as to merchandise might be as before. The complication arises in this way: Originally various roads, fifty or—

Mr. ALDRICH. I would much prefer that the Senator would simply state whether in a general way my suggestion is correct—that the statement made by the Senator the other day was that certain roads transported soldiers and material for the Army at 50 per cent of their published rates, and that it is proposed to equalize that by having other roads give the same rates.

Mr. WARREN. It is proposed by this measure to give them the privilege of equalizing it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes; of carrying at one-half.

Mr. WARREN. I will later on explain it. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator now.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suppose when the words "reduced rates" are used in the bill that means reduced below their published tariffs, the rates which they give to everybody in the United States, and which are published for the information of all shippers without regard to whom they are.

In our recent legislation we provided that these tariffs should be made over every conceivable road in the United States; and that they should be published and adhered to. We made it an offense punishable by a fine and imprisonment to depart from those rates, or for any person to give or to accept a rebate from those rates, and I believe that under that act or the previous act, known as the "Elkins Act," punishment has been meted out to offenders, even offenders who were working under a contract.

Now, what is this proposition? It is that the Government of the United States, through Congress, is to ask the railroads of the United States to carry their merchandise and their material at one-half of the published rates.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me a moment?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. I understand the suggestion to be that there are certain roads which, under the law, are now compelled to carry for 50 per cent—at half rates.

Mr. ALDRICH. Under contracts which were made some time ago—

Mr. BACON. Yes; I understand that, if the Senator will pardon me.

Mr. ALDRICH. And other contracts were made void by the passage of the act of last year or of two years ago.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me a moment, I have not completed the statement I desired to make. I am informed by the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] that there is one road running through Arkansas, a land-grant road, which is compelled to haul the troops and munitions of the United States free.

Mr. WARREN. There are several in the United States.

Mr. BACON. The question I wanted to ask was, if we are going to modify the rate law for the purpose of meeting the conditions spoken of by the Senator from Wyoming, that they shall haul at half rates, what are we going to do as to this other class? Are we going to modify the law so as to make provision for the entire free transportation of all troops and munitions of war? If we are to have equality, we shall have to do that.

Mr. ALDRICH. I was myself coming to that point.

Mr. BACON. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. ALDRICH. I was aware of the fact that there were certain railroads which were required by their charters to carry munitions of war and soldiers free of any transportation charge. Now, as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] very well suggests, we could save I do not know how many million dollars—the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] knows much better than I—but we could save certainly a number of millions of dollars, looking at it purely from that standpoint, if we provided that all the railroads in the United States should transport all of the materials of war and all of our soldiers free of cost.

Mr. WARREN. These railroads had previously obtained value received in bonds and in loans of credit; and for that reason, and in consideration of those benefits, they are handling this transportation for 50 cents on the dollar. Some other railroads, anxious that the Government-aided railroads should receive no greater benefits than they, desire to share in this business.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suppose the Senator from Wyoming is as well aware as I am that at the time we passed the so-called "Elkins Act," in 1902 or 1903, there were in existence in the United States, to a considerable extent, contracts between the railroads and individuals for carrying freight at much less than the published rates, giving to large shippers advantages and rebates, which were not at that time unlawful, but which were made unlawful by the Elkins Act and by subsequent legislation. Does the Senator from Wyoming think that those contracts ought to be recognized by law and held to be valid as against the declaration of public policy made by the act to which I have referred?

Mr. WARREN. If such contracts were made by shippers with the railroads and payments in full were made in advance for a long term of years, then I think such contracts ought to be respected.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator think the Government of the United States ought to put itself in the position of recognizing a contract in violation of a principle of law which it itself enacted and which it enforces as against every other shipper in the United States?

Mr. WARREN. The Congress of the United States, having committed an error in the legislation heretofore enacted, would of course have a right to correct it by subsequent legislation.

Mr. ALDRICH. In my judgment this body can never commit an error of that kind, or it never ought to commit an error of that kind. I believe that the purpose of our legislation in regard to railroad rates was that every person should stand equal before the law with reference to rates of transportation for merchandise and for persons. That was the undoubted purpose of the legislation, and that which is now proposed has no place here; it can have no place here in the opinion of any man inside or outside of this Chamber, unless it is based upon that theory.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. ALDRICH. I do.

Mr. FULTON. I ask the Senator if he does not think there is a marked distinction between prohibiting preferential rates to an individual by a private individual or a corporation and prohibiting them to the Government? In other words, is not the law prohibiting preferential rates to one competitor against another in the interest of the whole people? It is to protect the entire people. Now, when you give the Government a preferential rate is it not in the interest of the entire community? This legislation is for the public, for the people; and what harm can result, what injury can result from giving the whole people the benefit of these preferential rates?

Mr. ALDRICH. Let us carry that out to its logical conclusion. Suppose we adopt the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] and provide that all transportation for the public service of all kinds shall be free.

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator understand that I suggested that that should be done?

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes; if we are going into the matter at all.

Mr. BACON. I never said that.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let us see what is the effect of it.

Mr. BACON. I did not suggest that that should be done.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator suggested the possibility of it.

Mr. BACON. Oh, yes.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let us see what the effect of it would be. It is true that the Government of the United States would save a certain amount of money, but who would get the benefit of it? It certainly would increase the cost of transportation to every other shipper in the United States and to every other passenger in the United States. Now, are those the same people who get the benefit of the original saving to the Government? Not by any means. You are taking money from one class of people and putting it into the pockets of another class. You can not do that. That argument falls of its own weight. You can not undertake to carry it to its logical conclusion. The Senator shakes his head. He has been talking about the people of the United States as though they were one person and as if you took the money out of one pocket and put it into the other; as if it only affected one person. I say to the Senator that the people who pay the taxes in the United States, who support the Government of the United States by gratuities and revenues, are very rarely, and I may say never, the same people who are com-

pelled to pay the additional cost of the transportation of merchandise and of passengers; and they never could pay in the same proportion. That is out of the question.

The suggestion which I am making is this: If the rule is a good one to make—and we have made it in the most rigid form—why should we not adhere to it? We have said to the people of the United States we propose by this law that there shall be one fixed rate for every person in the United States, without reference to the amount of transportation or the circumstances which surround it; that every person shall stand, so far as the interstate commerce of the country is concerned, exactly in the same position, and now comes this proposition that the Government of the United States, having the power to do it, through Congress is to give to itself the advantages of a preferential rate 50 per cent below that charged to the public. I suggest that if the soldiers of the United States, either the enlisted men or the officers, are not paid sufficiently, it is the duty of Congress to raise their pay and increase their salaries, and if their families can not be properly moved from one part of the country to another on account of the inadequacy of their pay, we should make their pay sufficient. If it is proper that the Government of the United States should pay the cost of transportation for the families of the officers and soldiers, then let the United States pay it; but do not undertake to violate the principle or the terms of an act which has been passed in answer to a public demand that there should be equality before the law as to all people who use the interstate-commerce facilities of the country.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. This is not a gratuity afforded by the railway companies to the Government.

Mr. ALDRICH. Then, what is it?

Mr. SPOONER. It is not a gratuity. It is a contract for which the Government has paid hundreds of millions of dollars in land grants. Every land-grant charter provided that, in consideration of the land grant, of the aid given by the Government out of the public domain to the construction of a railroad—conferred upon a private corporation—they would carry munitions of war and troops of the United States at a price to be agreed upon.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator was probably out of the Chamber when I made the suggestion in regard to private contracts which were violated and abrogated by the adoption of the various acts of 1902 and 1904.

Mr. SPOONER. Those were contracts which were held to be by legislation void and against public policy—

Mr. ALDRICH. Precisely.

Mr. SPOONER. And they were discriminatory contracts; but these are contracts made by the Government many years ago, executed by the Government, and now the other party is performing the consideration it agreed to perform, and why not?

Mr. ALDRICH. But I will say to the Senator that the suggestion is not that we should abrogate contracts which existed, not that we should require that the railroads should be required to carry goods and persons free, but that the Government should be charged the same rate as all others are charged. If every railroad in the United States having no contract and having no land grant—which is not bond aided—should be reduced to the same level—

Mr. SPOONER. No.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is the proposition here, as stated by the Senator.

Mr. SPOONER. No; not that they shall be reduced, but that they may if they will.

Mr. ALDRICH. That Congress shall exercise that moral suasion, which in this case would be absolutely controlling. That is the proposition.

Mr. SPOONER. No; but that these people may, if they choose, equalize themselves as to the cost of the transportation of troops, etc.

Mr. ALDRICH. Equalize themselves how? By a distinct violation of the laws that we have enacted. By giving to us as a Government a transportation rate 50 per cent less than is charged anybody else? That is the equality which the Senator is trying to produce.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, if the Senator will permit me—

Mr. ALDRICH. I will permit a question, of course.

Mr. SPOONER. It is not a proposition that anybody shall violate the law; but it is that the law shall be changed by the body which made it, so that the railway companies, which were not aided by the Government in the construction of their roads and which are bound to carry at a lower rate—simply as to the Army of the United States, munitions of war, troops, and all

that—charge rates on the same basis as the bond-aided and land-aided companies, which are under contract with the Government. It is no proposition to violate the law; but it is a proposition to change it.

Mr. ALDRICH. I agree to the suggestion now made by the Senator from Wisconsin; but it is a proposition to violate the principle of the law, and a principle which will apply to every other person in the United States. It is to change the law so that the principle which we laid down as the basis of this legislation shall be entirely changed and reversed as to the relations between certain railroad companies and the Government of the United States—

Mr. SPOONER. No.

Mr. ALDRICH. We having the power to do it and not having the power to do it as to other people.

Mr. SPOONER. This is not compulsory.

Mr. ALDRICH. I understand that.

Mr. SPOONER. But, Mr. President, the Senator must admit that the Government of the United States, in the transaction of the public business, in the transportation of troops and munitions of war, is not from any standpoint on the same basis as the great industrial corporations of the country. The Government does none of its business for profit, while they all do business for profit. Is there no difference?

Mr. ALDRICH. I suppose the Senator would not contend that benevolent institutions who do not do business for profit, if they were loan or cooperative associations which made no profit, but simply distribute their products among themselves, would be entitled to different rates? Suppose the Government is a benevolent institution—

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator himself voted for a proposition in the rate bill that would permit the carriage free, or at largely reduced rates, of children in the care of benevolent associations.

Mr. ALDRICH. I voted for it because I was obliged to do so in order to have the bill passed. I did not vote for that proposition pure and simple, and I should not, because that is an entirely separate thing.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not think it is.

Mr. ALDRICH. Entirely separate.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. ALDRICH. I do.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is there any evidence here that any of the transcontinental railroads, which are competing against the land-grant railroads that have contracts between the Government and themselves, and which the Government has already performed and which the railroads have not performed—is there any evidence that any of those railroads are here asking the privilege of hauling at half rates? If so, I have not yet heard of it.

Mr. WARREN. With the permission of the Senator from Rhode Island, I will make a statement about that; but if the Senator from Rhode Island does not desire it inserted in his remarks I will wait until he concludes.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am quite willing that anything should be inserted in my remarks, but I should not like the Senator to make too long a speech.

Mr. WARREN. I understand.

Mr. TILLMAN. I suggest that I merely asked if there is any evidence that we had railroads who are here begging to have the privilege of hauling at half price for the Government? If so, I think that is an overwhelming proof and an unanswerable argument in favor of a reduction of railroad rates all over the country, especially across the continent. I agree with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] that the rule we established here last spring—

Mr. ALDRICH. We thought we had established it.

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes; we thought we had, and here at the very first session of Congress after the passage of that act is a proposition to abrogate that principle in favor of the Government itself, which, at least, is not a beggar.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator from Rhode Island allow me now?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I do not know of a single railroad or a single railroad man who has even mentioned this matter. I am supporting it entirely from the standpoint of reducing the expenses of the War Department, but more especially and far more emphatically in favor of the officers and enlisted men themselves, and the transportation of their families.

I will say that it is not certain yet that the Interstate Commerce Commission will rule that the railroads can not take care of the Government's business at reduced rates; but the railroads have, when applied to for rates, up to now assumed

that the Commission would so construe the law. Therefore, on an application of the Government to a railroad which had paid its indebtedness, the railroad replied, "We will be compelled to charge full fares for troops, notwithstanding that our competitors are entitled to charge a half rate."

As to the readiness of the railroads, all I know about it is that when the matter came up for adjustment some years ago the War Department and others found themselves in this condition: I have a map here—it is not large enough to spread on the wall—which shows in different colors the number of free roads, the number of half-fare roads, and those that charge full fares. There are at the present time fifty-six land-grant or bond-aided roads. Those fifty-six practically amount now to more than twice that number, because in several cases a large system of railroads has been built up of fifteen or twenty smaller roads or branches and of those branches some are land-grant roads and some are not. So on almost any route you take from here to San Francisco you pass a part of the way over land-grant, part of the way over nonland-grant, and again over land-grant railroads alternately, and consequently you have got a spotted and speckled route. If you have to conform to the principle that the roads must charge full rates, which is half fare in one case and 100 cents on the dollar in another, the complication and inconvenience of it, the almost impossibility of equitably doing it, must be apparent to anybody in billing out a train of troops or in selling tickets over the road.

Some of the land-grant and bond-aided roads are as short as 2.6 miles, and some are over 2,000 miles long. As I say, here is a system made up of a number of other roads, part land-grant and part nonland-grant. We find that by the rate law we have made inequalities, rather than prevented them. We find that condition to exist unless the Interstate Commerce Commission shall construe, as I think the Interstate Commerce Commission may yet construe it—to mean that the Government can make rates that are equal, so far as the Government is concerned.

This amendment was reported by the committee in order to obviate this inconvenience; in order to place the Government right; in order that there might be no uncertainty as to how the Interstate Commerce Commission might construe the law. Furthermore, because the roads can afford to do it, we want to adopt this amendment. Railroads surely can haul a lot of troops over a road a long distance for a much smaller rate per capita than they can allow by picking up individuals who may offer themselves here and there from day to day. That is perfectly obvious.

I have here a list of forty-four railroads that have either paid their indebtedness or that are nonland-grant, or that are part land-grant and part nonland-grant. These forty-four roads cover almost the entire mileage of the central and western portion of the United States. They came in long ago and contracted, or offered to come in and contract, to do the business upon the same basis as the land-grant roads, in order to avoid all of these difficulties. Hence the business has been done for years upon that basis, except where bids were submitted which were for a lower sum. So that, in starting out to go a thousand miles, where you would be on half a dozen land-grant and nonland-grant roads alternating where there was a uniform rate not exceeding 50 per cent, it was convenient, and it was abundantly profitable to the roads, and the Government and all the taxpayers got the general benefit.

Mr. PATTERSON rose.

Mr. WARREN. If I may be permitted, I do not care so particularly about the property feature of the amendment. I am perfectly willing to reduce it, if you please, in that event, however, taking care of the matter of admitting half fare or less for the families of the officers and enlisted men, and let the Interstate Commerce Commission, if they have not settled it, settle it as they will as to merchandise, etc., and we can take that up at some other time.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President—

Mr. ALDRICH. I believe I have the floor.

Mr. HOPKINS. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. WARREN. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for allowing me to interrupt him.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming if he understands the Interstate Commerce Commission has a right to reduce rates for certain shippers and not for others?

Mr. TILLMAN. That inquiry struck me. The Interstate Commerce Commission are not authorized to construe that law and shade it away for the Government or anybody else.

Mr. ALDRICH. That was the inference I got from the remarks of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. WARREN. I was very careful, as the Senator will observe, not to undertake to discuss or question the higher power.

I said it was doubtful in my mind, although I am inclined to think they would so rule. It was my idea that it was better while we were dealing with this matter to make it perfectly plain. I will not undertake to say how they will rule on it; but I will give you my guess that they will rule that the roads can carry the property of the Government at reduced rates, provided the same reduction is applied all over the United States.

Mr. ALDRICH. That it can reduce rates to one party?

Mr. WARREN. I do not put it that way.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is the logical and practical effect of it.

Mr. WARREN. No. They may apply the same rates to the Senator from Rhode Island if he wants to put enlisted men in bodies of ten cars each, etc.—

Mr. ALDRICH. Do you understand that the Interstate Commerce Commission have power to do that sort of thing?

Mr. WARREN. I am not questioning the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. ALDRICH. If so, they must have much greater power than any of us thought. They have a right to consider rates that are complained of, but not to establish a rate for the whole United States—on the transportation of soldiers of the United States, for instance, or powder or munitions of war—and fix a rate for all the railways of the United States, which would be entirely different from the published rate. If they have any such power as that, they certainly are a higher power.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator permit a question right there?

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator think it is a practical way to do business to compel one road to charge 100 cents and another road beside it to charge 50 cents for the same business and doing it under a rate law which was supposed to equalize rates? Is that a fair proposition?

Mr. ALDRICH. If I were a merchant, required by law to treat everybody equal in regard to the transportation of merchandise or the transporting of passengers, I would expect to obey that law. If I were a great government and had made a law which all of its citizens were bound to obey under penalties of fine and imprisonment, I would not plead my own rights, either by contract or otherwise, to take advantage of the situation and have my freights and my passengers carried at a less rate than those of other people.

Mr. PATTERSON and Mr. BACON addressed the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. CULLOM rose.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Illinois has given notice—

Mr. PATTERSON. I desire to ask the Senator from Wyoming a question for information.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President—

Mr. BACON. I want to make a suggestion to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] has given a notice for this afternoon. I did not realize that it was so late.

Mr. CULLOM. I rose to inquire whether there is any disposition to go on with this bill at this time? I gave notice on yesterday that I would ask to call up resolutions in reference to a deceased Member of the other House.

Mr. WARREN. I will say that while I am very anxious indeed to finish this matter, I prefer that the Senator from Illinois shall decide whether I shall proceed or not. It is his due and right that under the circumstances he should.

Mr. CULLOM. I have inquired somewhat, and I find there is considerable disposition to discuss this bill much longer. I therefore ask leave now to call up the resolutions from the House of Representatives.

Mr. WARREN. Before that is done I will give notice that I shall ask to take this bill up again immediately after the morning business on next Monday morning.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE MARSH.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions from the House of Representatives in commemoration of Hon. BENJAMIN F. MARSH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions referred to by the Senator from Illinois, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 5, 1906.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the special order heretofore adopted the House now proceed to pay tribute to the memory of Hon. BENJAMIN MARSH, late a Member of this House from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That as a special mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises to-day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Illinois will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. BENJAMIN F. MARSH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives; and

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate that I may say a few words of tribute and respect to the memory of my friend the late BENJAMIN F. MARSH, who served for sixteen years as a Representative in Congress.

I knew General MARSH intimately for more than forty years and always had great admiration for him as a citizen, as a soldier, as a Member of the House. He was a brave, strong, sturdy character, of the type of the early pioneers, almost all of whom have passed away.

Unlike most of the noted men of our State, he was a native son of Illinois, having been born in Hancock County in 1835. From his early manhood until his death he had a more or less prominent part in the public affairs of the State. Like many of the great men in our history he was reared on the farm, but his father was a man of means for those days and was able to give his son the luxury of a liberal college education.

On leaving college he chose the law as his profession and was admitted to the bar in 1860, just when the nation was about to be torn in twain by the greatest civil war of all history.

As he was entering his career as a lawyer, President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, and young MARSH was one of the earliest to respond. Failing to secure the acceptance of a company of cavalry which he had raised, he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, with which regiment he served in Missouri. Later his company of cavalry was accepted, and he was made its captain. It formed a part of that very distinguished cavalry regiment, the Second Illinois. He was afterwards promoted, step by step, until he was finally made colonel of his regiment, in which position he remained until the end of the war.

He did not receive his promotions as a result of favoritism or political influence. Every promotion which he received was for gallantry on the field of battle. The Second Illinois Cavalry saw active service in different parts of the country and participated in some of the greatest battles of the war and in countless minor engagements.

General MARSH's record as a soldier was a brilliant one. His bravery and heroism were never questioned. He served from the beginning to the end of the war, and his military record is one of the most precious heritages which he could leave to his children.

For ten years, after the close of the war he practiced his profession. He was a successful lawyer of far more than the average legal ability. Naturally he took an interest in public affairs, and was for many years one of the leading men in his section of the State.

He was a Republican always. He witnessed the very beginning of the Republican party, in 1856, and from that time until his death he never for a moment wavered in his intense loyalty and devotion to his party. He advocated its principles on the platform, and as a speaker he was earnest, forceful, and effective.

General MARSH during the later years of his life manifested a specially great admiration and devotion for two great men of Illinois—one, the present distinguished Speaker of the House, and the other, the late governor and Senator, Richard J. Oglesby. He was appointed by Governor Oglesby as a member of the railroad and warehouse commission of Illinois, one of the most important places in the State administration, and, needless to say, he filled it with credit and distinction.

Aside from his record as a soldier, General MARSH will be remembered as a distinguished Member of Congress, where he served for sixteen years.

He was elected first in 1877, and was twice reelected, retired in 1883, and ten years later was again elected and served until 1901, when he was defeated by a small majority. His district

was normally Democratic, and I doubt very much whether any Republican could have been elected. A new apportionment of the State having been made, he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and reelected as a Member of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

General MARSH was a very useful Member of Congress, attending punctually to his public duties, always having in mind the interest and welfare of his country which he loved and had served so well.

He was a prominent member of the Military Committee and chairman of the Committee on the Militia, and took an active part in framing all of the important legislation coming from those two committees.

It was a great satisfaction and a matter of pride with him that he was a Member of Congress during the Spanish-American war. He was one of the earliest sympathizers with Cuba. His feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch on account of the inhuman treatment of the Cubans; he believed that war alone would bring about their freedom, and he was one of the most earnest advocates in Congress of the war with Spain. He was never more earnest, never more the personification of the brave soldier that he was, than during this period in his advocacy on the floor of the House of a declaration of war. He chafed under the months of seeming hesitancy and delay on the part of the late President McKinley. An aggressive man himself, his sympathetic nature thoroughly aroused, General MARSH did not try to conceal his impatience.

When war was finally declared, I believe, had his age and health permitted, he would have enlisted himself and gone to the front, where he would have probably been given an important command, and would have been a distinguished hero of two wars.

He witnessed with patriotic delight the success of our arms on land and sea, was in thorough sympathy with the treaty of Paris, realizing its important results, and later saw with pride our country taking one of the foremost places among the nations of the earth. He believed in the doctrine of expansion, was not afraid to take up the white man's burden, and had supreme faith in the great future destiny of the Republic.

General MARSH at the time of his death occupied an important position in the House; and, although a very aggressive man, having strong convictions and not hesitating on any occasion to give expression to them, he enjoyed in the highest degree the respect and esteem of his colleagues. He passed away at his home in Warsaw, where he was born and where all of his life was spent, an honored Member of Congress and one of the foremost public men of his State.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President, Col. BENJAMIN F. MARSH is a great figure in the history of Illinois. He was born in Hancock County, that State, in 1835. Chicago was then a straggling village of only a few thousand inhabitants, and the northern half of the State of Illinois was largely unoccupied prairie.

His father, who was one of the prominent men of his section of the State, owned a beautiful place in Hancock County—the same that was owned and occupied by Colonel MARSH at the time of his death. It was here that his early boyhood was passed, and under the environments of the pioneer life of that day his character was molded and developed.

Fortunately for him, his father's financial condition was such as to enable him to give Colonel MARSH a liberal education. Under the direction of the famous Bishop Chase he took a four-year course at a small college in Illinois. It did not have the educational advantages of a Yale or a Harvard, but in Bishop Chase he found a noble character, whose influence in the personal relations that existed between student and instructor brought out the finest traits of character in Colonel MARSH.

Bishop Chase rendered a work in the then outskirts of American civilization that should make his name immortal. His life and great talents were devoted to the education of the young men and women of the then great West.

Among the splendid men who justified the sacrifices that he made in the cause of education not one made a better record than did Col. BENJAMIN F. MARSH. After he had finished his academic course he commenced the study of law in Warsaw, Hancock County, and in due time was admitted to the bar and became a partner of his elder brother in the practice of the law.

Illinois has an exceptionally proud record as respects the bench and bar of the State. Judges Breese, Caton, and Scofield, on the State bench, and Drummond and Blodgett in our Federal courts in the State, will rank with any of the great judges of any other State in the Republic or with any of the distinguished Federal judges whose records have enriched the pages of the judicial history of our country.

At the bar in Illinois we have had some of the most brilliant men that have practiced in any courts in this country or in England. Stephen T. Logan, Browning, Lincoln, Colonel Ingersoll, Leonard Swett, and the celebrated E. D. Baker were lawyers who would rank with the bar of any State, and among this number were lawyers and advocates who would rank with any of the leaders of the English bar.

It was under the inspiration and influence of such names as I have mentioned that Col. BENJAMIN F. MARSH commenced the practice of law in the little town of Warsaw, Ill. He gave promise of a great future at the bar, but before he had been long in the practice of his profession dark clouds of civil strife overshadowed our national horizon, and when President Lincoln called for men to defend the flag and the Constitution of our common country Colonel MARSH was one of the first to respond. He went to the front as captain of Company G, Second Illinois Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned as colonel of that regiment.

This brief statement of his several promotions is enough to show the brave and fearless soldier that he was. The Second Illinois Cavalry has a proud record. Colonel MARSH, as commander of the regiment, did his full share in making that one of the first cavalry regiments in the Federal service during the civil war.

My personal acquaintance with Colonel MARSH commenced many years ago at one of our State Republican conventions. I knew of him as having been a Member of Congress for a number of years, and at the time of my personal acquaintance he was serving as one of the railroad and warehouse commissioners of the State under a commission issued to him by Governor Oglesby, of that State. He presented to me a man of strong personality. He was over 6 feet in height, and straight and soldierly in his appearance, with keen and piercing eyes. He would attract attention anywhere. Our homes were separated by several hundred miles. We met only on rare occasions until we both became Members of the Fifty-fourth Congress. I served with him in that Congress, in the Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth. During this service I learned to know him well and to appreciate the many qualities of head and heart that he possessed. There was no Member of our delegation who was more thoughtful of his constituents and more earnest in his efforts to serve their many demands made upon his time and strength. It was a pleasure to me to see and hear him in a running debate in the House, especially in the consideration of questions that grew out of the civil war. He was an excellent debater, keen and incisive and direct in his utterances. He presented what he had to say with a force and fire that you would hardly expect in one of his years.

His personal relations with the Members of his own delegation were always of the most kindly character; and what is true of them is true of the membership of the several Houses of Representatives in which he served. He was a strong partisan, and on all political questions was radical in his utterances; but he was always a fair fighter and always commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents.

Colonel MARSH was popular with both Democrats and Republicans during his entire service in the House of Representatives. His death was not only deplored by the constituency that had honored him so many times, but by the people of the State of Illinois. We are proud of the record he made and proud of the service that he rendered his State and his country.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN F. RIXEY.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the House of Representatives; which were read:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 9, 1907.

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen Members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, may be appointed to attend the funeral at Culpeper, Va., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. JONES, Mr. HAY, Mr. LAMB, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MAYNARD, Mr. GLASS, Mr. SLEMP, Mr. SOUTHALE,

Mr. SAUNDERS, of Virginia; Mr. FOSS, of Illinois; Mr. MEYER, of Louisiana; Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN, of North Carolina; Mr. GREGG, of Texas; Mr. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi; Mr. DE ARMOND, of Missouri; Mr. BURTON, and Mr. SLAYDEN, of Texas, members of the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, this forenoon, as the Members of the two Houses of Congress were assembling for their daily task, intelligence came that the Hon. JOHN FRANKLIN RIXEY, who for five terms has represented the Eighth district of Virginia in the House of Representatives, had this morning departed this life at his residence in this city.

I move, Mr. President, that this body, having received official notification of his death, adopt the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia proposes resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN F. RIXEY, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Virginia.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, under the second resolution, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. TALIAFERRO, Mr. DICK, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. ANKENY, Mr. FLINT, and Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 11, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 9, 1907.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.:

We come to Thee, O God, our Heavenly Father, praying for that light which never shone on sea or shore, but which illumines the mind, quickens the heart, and makes for righteousness in man, proving his Divine sonship and making the whole world akin; which dignifies the smallest duty, renders easy the hardest tasks, and leads on to heroism and glory when heroes are needed.

Our hearts are profoundly moved this morning by the sudden death of one who for years in modesty and humility worked faithfully and well upon the floor of this House, rendering to his country a service worthy to be recorded by the angels above. We most fervently pray that his colleagues, his friends, and the dear ones of his heart may be comforted by the thought that sometime, somewhere, they will be united to him where sorrows never come. Hear us in the name of Christ, the Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 22580. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 6364) to incorporate the National Child Labor Committee.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 8074. An act to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in the county of Newcastle, Del.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 8074. An act to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture